The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.—NO. 18. WEEKLY EDITION. MARCH 13, 1875.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid: one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. *The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.*

☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

A NEW YORK EPISODE.

BY EDITH BROWN NELSON.

Author of "Joined for Life," "Hidden From Sight," "Tales of the Period," "My Schoolmate's Story," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER XI.

[AUNT FLAVIA'S DIARY CONTINUED]

November 23—I can scarcely believe it, is hardly six months since Celestia was married. She behaves as though my little merry-hearted sister and Mrs. Doolittle were beings unknown to each other. She is so extremely whimsical, so magnificently dressed for the simplest occasion, that I would remonstrate if I dared; but the child's disposition has so changed I am positively afraid of her. Her temper has grown terrible, her extravagance unbounded. The little money she once possessed has not taught her the least judgment in spending her husband's. At the rate in which this foolish pair live the largest fortune will melt away, for Horace, though his brow grows blacker every day, and his voice harsher to her, lets everything go the road to ruin. Whatever he thinks and disapproves, he keeps that grim, brooding silence, more significant than a thousand complaints. The mad creature acts as though she wished to ruin Horace in as short a time as possible. No one must suppose I am jealous of the child, though she throws me completely in the shade. She might have a dress for every hour in the day and a new carriage every week if it would make her happier; but though her extravagance is sheer recklessness and malice, Matilda only laughs and says the venom and vanity of her present disposition will wear off in time. But there are other and more serious things in Celestia that make me more uneasy even than her expenditure. She aims to surpass every other woman of our set now, not only in the costliness and variety of her toilettes, but in the sparkle of her giddy wit and the audacity of her coquetries. Flirtation of course is admissible to a married woman of position, when she has enough prudence to avoid any dangerous experiments, and above all, never allow *talk* to circulate on the subject. Celestia excited the envy of her own sex and the adoration of the other long before marriage, but what I object to is her preference for the company of anybody rather than her husband after. It is beginning to be remarked most disagreeably; and also (I have been crying all day over this last, maddest folly), she *will* receive among her other guests and especially distinguish that unfortunate young Dr. Felix. I call him unfortunate with good reasons, for if she had behaved as she might have done he never would have seen her more. It seems he only learnt of Celestia's marriage the day he called at our house to see her, the very morning after he arrived in America. Hoping to win her soon he had sold out his practice in England and bought a partnership in New York with Dr. H——, that horrible, but clever man who pretends to know I have heart disease. I must do the young man the justice to say he never came near us, or annoyed us in any way (despite his threats), and is rising into a most creditable celebrity on account of his skillful treatment of some difficult cases. But this reckless, girl spoils all. I was horrified when Matilda Drummond came in in a terrible hurry, one day last week, to scold me for Celestia's wilfulness. When I declared my inability to control Celestia in any way now, she told me Horace had made a terrible scene only that morning about the visits of Dr. Felix, and Letty had rushed over to her house, declaring she would never return to his.

"Good heavens! has it come to that so soon?" I cried. "My worst fears are realized, Tilly. Celestia has gone too far with him. What can be done? She will ruin his reputation, as quickly as his fortunes."

"Don't go to her yet," Matilda advised, holding me back from the door. "I have brought her home and put her to sleep with some of your pills. She is in a terribly excited state, declaring one moment she will kill Horace, and the next herself, and you know what *might* happen."

Yes, I knew, and sighed heavily, thinking how ill prepared was our poor, mad girl to meet her coming trial. Horace should think of her present delicate condition and excuse everything. Celestia, as it is, takes no care of herself, but seems to delight in exhausting her strength by the perpetual excitement of her gaiety and irritable temper. I will speak both to him and Felix Featherstone to-night.

30th—I do not feel much easier in my mind, though Horace promises if she never sees Felix again, he will "trust her word for the last time." When I told Celestia that Horace was satisfied since Felix had given his word to me never to enter the house again, she only turned over languidly on her lounge, shading her face and muttering sullenly, "You will all be glad to send for him again." What can she mean? For her approaching illness, we have of course engaged the services of Dr. H——, but Celestia surely would be the last to confide any particulars of the frequent domestic storms, most dangerous in her present condition, that occur to his partner, and that partner a rejected and injured man?

December 3d—Matilda Drummond is unfortunately visiting in Washington, and there is no one else to whom I dare *talk* of my distress, so I must scribble away till I feel better. Within the last few hours I have learnt two shocking facts, that Horace is the most brutal of husbands and Celestia the most imprudent of wives. If it were not for the generous mind and honorable conduct of that most extraordinary young man, Felix Featherstone, our family would certainly be disgraced. Before daylight this morning Horace called to inquire if Celestia had passed the night with me, as she had not returned to her own home from the ball she attended last evening. Something mysteriously fierce and agitated in the man's manner impelled me to tell the most fortunate falsehood in the world. I told him that we had returned from the ball together to my house as she did not feel very well, that she was yet asleep, but I would bring her home myself, in an hour's time. The relieved look with which he went away again, convinced me he had driven Celestia to something reckless with his jealous violence. I ordered the carriage and drove immediately to the office of Doctor H——, and there learned that he was not in, and his partner was at present engaged with a lady patient, who had come in with him an hour ago. My darkest fear seemed confirmed when I heard the sobbing voice of my unhappy sister in the room adjoining the one in which I waited. My entrance in the one room had evidently been heard by the occupant of the other, and through the glass door that divided them I saw her crouching, kneeling before the man we had induced her to forsake. These passionate, wild words greeted my ears.

"You say, Felix, I shall go mad if I talk this way, and that for my own sake I should try hard to bear my burden as you do yours; but I'm not as strong as you, and if you had not stopped me to-night by the lake you know where I should have gone."

"Thank God I stopped you, then!" cried Felix, in his honest voice of anguish. "Celestia, it is for your sake that I keep away, though I know my presence, my advice, would often keep you from these mad impulses; but I hold our love of the past too precious to dishonor its memory ever, dear."

She rose up suddenly, the frantic creature, and clung to him.

"Felix, I shall die if I stay longer where I hate and loathe every moment of my life. Take me away somewhere, anywhere. I have no care for myself now."

He was fearfully tried, fearfully tempted. I read it quickly, as women read these things in the dilated eye that resolutely looked aside from the picture of her beauty and distraction, and the hands that clenched themselves together instead of folding her wildly to his heart.

But he triumphed. The perspiration stood thickly on his brow, and his voice was hoarse and broken.

"If you have lost all care for yourself, I never will, Celestia. Your purity cannot suffer in the guard that one who so entirely loves as I will ever give. It is too late to speak of the worldly thoughts and worldly advice that has placed you in this awful position. I regret I ever reproached you for perfidy now, for do I not feel myself perfidious in ever seeing you again? My God, what would happen to you if your husband were to find you here?"

Still weeping helplessly, she cried:

"He would kill me and I should be glad, for then I should forget everything. Felix, I take Flavia's pills (for she has need of opiates to forget as well as I). I take Matilda Drummond's advice to spend that man's money and make every other woman envious of me, but I am always wishing he would die, or that I could, soon."

"I must not, I dare not, listen to you, longer," he interrupted, trembling with the force of his own emotion and hers. "It would bring fresh trouble on you if I took you home, but you are not able to go alone."

At this crisis I pushed open the door and confronted them. I had not interrupted before I heard all I wished, and reflected how I could preserve my sister.

"I thought I might find you here, Letty," I said, affecting to see nothing unusual in the situation or her terrified look and cry. "It is unfortunate Dr. H—— is out, but I hardly expected to find Dr. Felix still in New York."

"I leave to-night," he said, in a low, firm voice, meeting my imploring glance with a melancholy smile. I knew he would keep his word, though to the last his eyes followed with a suppressed love and pain the retreating figure of her we were both resolute to save. Celestia would give no explanation, at first, how she had that night met Dr. Felix, but the obstinacy of her silence relaxed when I had coaxed the poor thing into her bed and assured her Horace suspected nothing as yet. She had heard at the ball that Felix had resigned his practice and was to leave New York in a few days. That same evening her husband had frightened her afresh with threats and reproaches, even blows, for her deceit and indifference.

"The idea that the only one who ever gave me good advice was going away drove me crazy," she said piteously. "I did not wait for the carriage (to leave the ball), but, affecting illness, sent for a hack, and when we were driving through the park felt so faint I got out to walk in the fresh air a moment. I don't remember how it was I found myself by the lake," and here she put her hand to her head with a vacant air that has alarmed me of late, "but in the moonlight Felix came by just then and saved me from—from fainting." Unhappy child; she will not confess even to me the recklessness of her real intention, but it is just as well. But how we must watch her now! The constant excitement of gayety and trouble blended has quite shaken her mind. Oh what a mercy, here comes Matilda back again to advise me!

April 10, 18—This time last year my unhappy sister Celestia returned to me from completing her education in Europe, glowing with life and beauty; to-day Matilda and I visited her grave. In course of time the unfortunate infant that survives her may be owned by that implacable man, her father, and to secure her fortunes and clear her hapless mother's reputation, I have written down terrible particulars that else would be buried in her grave; after which I will hide away this book, for I am afraid to record anything more dreadful after that. I try to believe Matilda's declaration that my poor Celestia is not *our* victim, or a sacrifice to the usages of society and that her headstrong passions culminated in the last insane act of her life, but sometimes I cannot restrain the gnawing, uneasy remorse that she forced her feelings too early into the hard groove we knew so well ourselves. Sleep seldom comes to me now without artificial aids, and then it is I hear the faint echo of past sobs and sighs, and then it is I see the tortured beauty of her face as it looked in the last hour.

Would to God I could believe it was only her own revengeful temper and headstrong will that has destroyed my sister and disgraced us all. By the sacrifice of himself, name, wealth and career, Dr. Felix has saved her memory from reproach and our family affairs from exposure, and in justice to him also Horace will one day acknowledge his debt to him, when he acknowledges his daughter. Let me set down my task and then hide away the ill-fated diary.

I had hoped that for the sake of the new tie coming soon to soften their hearts, Horace and Celestia would reconcile their differences for awhile; and after his last outbreak of jealous fury, Horace, to the relief of us all, was called to Pittsburgh suddenly, recalled there by business complications, the result of his long absence. Celestia's conduct immediately after he was gone puzzled, but did not alarm me. She took a caprice for the study of medicine, and the searching out of all the quacks and imposters in New York just for a whim, she said, showing me quite openly numerous small bottles secreted in the drawers of her jewel (?) case, and also for the improvement of her complexion. This folly was so like one of her old girlish freaks before marriage that we never suspected it hid a horrible intent, the fruit of gloomy broodings over the banishment of a forbidden love and the sinful longing to be free of one she hated. I *know* the unhappy girl was deranged in mind that awful day in which she plotted a great crime, but the world would never judge her so, seeing her always before it a sparkling creature, alive for every pleasure, never sad or serious a moment, hiding the skeleton of her house with a proud defiance in her bearing, over the breaking heart and reeling brain.

The day Mr. Doolittle returned home we were afraid might disturb the transient calm and tranquility of Celestia's behavior over which we were rejoicing, but it only excited her to a more unwonted anxiety for his presence and singular softness and kindliness of manner when he came, dusty and tired from his journey, into her room. She had not been well for the last few days, and Doctor H—— had strongly advised entire cessation from society for the next week, but she so deceived us with the feverish brilliance of her appearance, we yielded to her perpetual craving for excitement, and were dressing her for the largest ball of the season, when Horace entered. For the first time in his life, and to the amazement of us all, Celestia flew to meet her husband and dropped her beautiful head on his shoulder like a tired dove.

"Poor old Horace, I'll be kind to you to-night, oh! very, very kind dear, and forget all, Horace, even the bruise on my arm."

The last she affected to whisper with a sad laugh, but I heard it and trembled at the wildness in her eye. He put her back, frowning and distrustful.

"You would never act so unless you meant to fool me and, I've done with trust and hope and all such in *you*" he said, harshly. Then turning to us he demanded roughly if we were all mad allowing her to go out to-night when Dr. H——had forbidden it.

"Why how did you know his orders my gentle Horace?" cried Celestia, with a flighty burst of laughter, kissing his troubled brow and still with that exaggerated and fantastic fondness winding one jewelled arm around his neck. He looked half afraid, half angrily as he answered her.

"I called at the office just now to ask his opinion myself about your health and the way you try it, and both of them, the doctor and his precious partner, say you are killing yourself. When did that scoundrel return to New York?"

He asked the question of me with sudden fierceness, but my surprise at the intelligence Dr. Felix had indeed returned after all he had promised, deprived me of utterance and Matilda, who had as little fear of Horace as regard, boldly retorted that the movements of Dr. Felix were as unknown to us as himself, and that he had better go and refesh himself after his journey, rather than frighten his wife into a fever.

"O stop Tilly dear, he is not cross" cried poor Letty, still with the same unnatural sweetness and gayiety in her tones. "I always meant to be kind to him the day he came home, and I will. Please give me that chocolate".

Minette had brought some of her favorate beverage ten minutes ago, but she had seemed to have forgotton it until this moment. Now she coaxed her gloomy husband into an easy chair, and proceeded to warm the half cold chocolate over the spirit lamp with a care we wondered to see. Even his morose and soured nature yeilded an unwilling smile at her persevering pretty efforts to make him better natured.

"It is not sweet enough for him. How fortunate that I am always stealing sugar!" said Celestia, with a merry glance and a deft movement of her hand to her pocket. Daintily she sprinkled something from a white paper she took from thence into the cup and held it to her husband's lips. The good angel of Horace Doolittle's life saved him in that awful moment.

"I don't wan't to seem too disagreable after all her efforts to prove the contrary," he said, aside to me with one of his grim smiles, "but I hate sweet chocolate you know like poison." Saying which he drank but a sip or two, and as she turned to pick up a loosened bracelet, it seemed, or hide her poor guilty face, God knows which, he quickly emptied the rest of the draught back into the silver pitcher which stood before him. Then giving back the cup to her, declared he felt so refreshed and invigorated by her attention that he would go and seek his supper after all. Celestia became extravagantly gay and laughed and talked so incessantly for the next hour, that poor blinded creatures as we were, we imagined her wayward nature had at length softened towards the man she had hitherto scorned and disobeyed on every occasion. Full of excitement, for which we could imagine no cause, she moved restlessly about the room completing her toilette and yet all the time declaring that if Horace did not accompany her she would not attend the ball at all. How can I calmly write the events of the next fearful hours? Minette's hurried entrance and anxious face disturbed us as Celestia waf giving us a giddy mimicry of the last operatic song of the last operatic star she had heard.

"Hush, hush," she cried to her young mistress, seming, scared at her merriment.

"Mr. Doolittle is dreadfully ill."

"Ill!" echoed Matilda, catching Celestia's slender, trembling hands in both her own and giving Minette a warning frown. "We shall all be ill if you rush in like that. I suppose your master is over-tired or has fasted too long."

O! the awful revelation; the wife's smile of insane triumph; the wife's wild words of mingled hate and horror gave us the next moment. Matilda in a moment guessed the truth I dared not entertain, and forced her hand over the guilty lips, that reckless of consequence spoke before sister, friend and maid.

The next moment shrill, hysterical screams filled the house and the last vestage of reason and control deserted her. Medical aid, sent for by the frightened household, while we were yet ignorant of Horace's illness, arrived speedily and, through the prompt measures taken by the man he will bitterly misjudge always, his life was saved, but one innocent victim went down to her grave, who had never done her ill-fated mistress harm. Linda, one of the parlor maids, drank the remainder of the fatal chocolate her master had rejected, and before night was a corpse. Fortunately for us, most unfortunately for himself, Felix Featherstone had not left New York after all. His journey had been delayed for a few days at the urgent request of Dr. H——, who always had more patients than he could attend to. On the night of the tragedy that alike ended and began our family trouble, Dr. H—— was out, when our breathless messenger arrived to summons him, and therefore none but Felix came, and none but Felix knew the real cause of the agonies he relieved. Hardly was Horace out of danger than we summoned Dr. Felix to the dying bed of our fading beauty, our fallen pride, the victim of her own passions and our ambition. There, hiding his eyes from the sad spectacle of a dying mother and detected criminal, he heard, without denying the frantic, incoherent charges she made with her dying lips to shield herself. Drawn by her frantic cries and a love that sprang up, even with the knowledge of his coming loss, Horace insisted on witnessing her last sad hour, hearing her last ravings, and when all was over, disowned his child and charged the man who lately saved his life with being the betrayer and murderer of its mother.

The wretched husband believes to this hour Felix tempted Celestia to sin and then to give and partake herself of the poison he alone tasted. Ere the old year died the hapless infant, whose birth had been dreaded alike by both its alienated parents, came into the world. When the new year dawned our beautiful Celestia died, raving out false charges that for her sake we dared not deny, declaring to the last she had been poisoned, shrieking, oh heavens, I hear her yet! "Felix, Felix, you are false, you have killed me!" I cannot understand the love that will sacrifice itself to a memory. People of our world will laugh it to scorn, but Matilda and I were only too eager to grasp at the escape from exposure the apparent guilt of Dr. Felix gave since he denied nothing Horace charged him with, and managed to keep the cause of the poor parlor maid's death also a secret, and also left, apparently fled, the country the day after my unhappy sister's death: this diary can only clear his reputation and show his devoted, infatuated love for the guilty dead."

The diary ended here. As my eyes devoured the last line it fell from my hands, and I snatched up the letter that accompanied it, and that completed the hapless chain of circumstances. Therein was stated to my father that upon the death of Mr. Courtenay and his widow's total loss of property, which happened a year after my birth, she received a letter from Dr. Felix, who, with a blackened reputation, had returned to his native country, informing her that he had learned the fact of her destitution, and that my father resolutely denied my existence yet, and any natural claims upon him. For her benefit and mine he proposed giving up a large fortune to which he had fallen heir, only making occasional visits to assure himself of the child's welfare, and that the misfortune of her birth did not blight her happiness in any way. The only condition Dr. Felix made with his strange deed of gift was that the infant Celestia, when she grew to womanhood, should give her her heart when and to whom she pleased.

"As one that knows to the minutest particular the facts of our unhappy Celestia's giddy follies and final insanity, and also the generosity and perfect honor of Felix Featherstone in his every relation to you and your's, I adjure you, Horace, to acknowledge, without further doubt or unjust neglect, the child who bears my confession to you."

As I read aloud in my excitement this solemn concluding asseveration of the dead a heavy sigh startled me as though the unquiet ghost of her who had departed yet lurked around. But it was the sober bodily presence of Minette who had entered noiselessly through the inner door that opened from this. Before I could say a word she had spoken.

"Those two that are gone I loved and served faithful, Miss Letty," she said, without a trace of the emotion in her hard monotonous voice that I could see plainly in her red and swollen eyes, "and I'm bound to serve you whatever you do after knowing all. I owe no duty to *her* and less love."

It scarcely needed the significant gesture of the woman's hand to tell me that Mrs. Drummond was the person indicated. While I hesitated how far I could trust her with my real intention, she said proudly, as though divining my thought:

"Have I ever tattled before, Miss Letty?"

Remembering then that she knew our family secrets and had kept them to the bitter end, I put out my hand, saying sorrowfully:

"Julie, the maid I had, belongs to days that never will return. If you will follow broken fortunes, Minette, why follow them and me to Pittsburgh."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MATRIMONIAL SLAVERY.

The Estimate of a California Wife—Ten Years of Faithful Work.

The following unique card appears in the San Jose (California) *Patriot*:

"NOTICE.

"All persons are hereby warned not to trust Mary E. Aborns (my wife), as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I will not pay any bill contracted by her from and after this date.

"JOHN ABORNS.

"San Jose, February 6, 1875."

Mrs. Aborns now comes to the front and makes the following telling statement in reply to the above "warning" by her non-crediting liege lord:

The above notice appears now daily in the San Jose *Daily Patriot*. Why am I thus published to the world? And what human being on earth has the right to do it? Let us look at the facts. I have been the wife of John Aborns for about ten years and lived with him during the whole of that time—the prime of my life. That makes 3,650 days. During that time I have cooked about ten thousand meals of victuals, set the table as many times, and cleared it off and washed the dishes. During that ten years I have spent between ten and fifteen thousand hours over a hot cooking stove, both in summer and in winter. I have cleaned up and swept his house for him over ten thousand time. During that ten years I have borne to him six children, five of them now living, the youngest two and a half years old. Besides the pains and anxieties incident to child-birth (which every mother knows), what steps, cares and troubles (to say nothing of sickness and anxious thoughts for my children) it has cost me to bring them up, it is impossible for me to say; every mother knows it better than she can possibly tell it. In addition to that I have made all their clothing (besides my own), and during that time I have also made clothing and done sewing for others for money, which went into the "community" funds; that is, as I understand it, all the property made by the husband and wife is community property, but in reality belongs to the husband, and it is called in law "community property," to take off the sharp edge of injustice. More than that, during those ten years I have milked, on an average, three cows twice a day, which will make about seven thousand milkings, besides taking care of the milk and making butter from it. I have, during the whole of that time, attended to the poultry, and often have assisted Mr. Aborns in loading hay, sewing sacks, and even cleaning out his stables. Now, I have drawn the picture very mildly. I have made allowance for my sickness, when I have had help, something after the way that a farmer would hire a horse if his own was sick and unable to work. I had nothing when I went there, and nothing at the end of those ten years of servitude. I have lived, it is true, and was very moderately furnished with clothing. This is all for my labor. What man is there in the world that would do the work I have done for the same compensation? I make this statement not out of any feeling of revenge to Mr. Aborns, for he has done only what hundreds of others have done. In many respects he is a good man; industrious, and, like hundreds—yea, thousands—of others, honest with everybody except his own family. I choose to live with him no longer; my reasons are my own. And I say again what right has he to impair my credit by publishing me? In the name of all that is just I solemnly protest against it.

MARY E. ABORNS.

THE Auditor of West Virginia has ruled that parties residing in that State and owning personal property in any other State, such, for instance, as stock in a rolling mill, glass works, blast furnace or any joint stock concern, must return said stock for taxation in their assessment districts, notwithstanding the company has been assessed and paid taxes on its property at the place where it carries on business.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A Virginia Delegate Invents an Antidote to the New Bill—Chattanooga Hotels Dodging.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Mr. Gilman, of this city, introduced a bill in the House of Delegates to-day, to punish parties creating disturbances in hotels, theaters and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodations after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theaters, managers are to have the right to issue reserved tickets stamped "not transferable," and when a party, not the original purchaser, demands admittance the doorkeeper can refuse him, but the price of the ticket must be refunded, and if he refuses to take the money and thereby creates disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine. In both cases half the fine goes to the hotel keeper or manager, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railroads.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—Owing to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the proprietors of the two principal hotels here have surrendered their licenses, and will conduct their establishments as private boarding houses.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Stanton—Supplement to the election law.

Mr. Jones—Authorizing courts to review the findings of grand juries.

Mr. Rockwell—Relative to the fraudulent concealment of sales of land; also regulating suits against railroads.

Mr. Wood—For classifying real estate in cities of the second class.

The bill authorizing appeals from assessments in this Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas was reconsidered, amended and laid over.

The following passed finally:

An act to repeal an act, approved April 13, A. D. 1869, entitled "An act to repeal an act, approved April 12, A. D. 1866, entitled 'An act relative to the publication of legal advertising in the county of Bedford.'"

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to payment of costs in cases of felony," approved May 11, A. D. 1869, providing for the payment of costs by the county in certain cases and authorizing said county to collect the same from the party convicted.

The joint resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Senate to procure copies of Purdon's Digest for the use of the Senate, was negatived on third reading.

The bill forbidding the polution of streams, lakes, water courses, &c., was negatived on second reading.

The following passed second reading:

An act to authorize and empower county commissioners to contract for the purchase, use or control of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of toll thereon.

An act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary,'" approved May 11, A. D. 1874.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers," approved April 18, A. D. 1874.

An act to enable citizens to hold title which had been held by aliens and corporations not authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth to hold the same.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations," approved April 24, A. D. 1874, relative to the bonus to be paid by corporations upon renewal of their charters.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

An act repealing an act regulating the granting of licenses to hotels and eating houses in the county of Berks, approved April 23, A. D. 1869.

House bill remedying irregularities in sealing jury wheels.

The supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, and to extend the provisions of said act to and embrace within the provisions of the same, transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, came up on second reading. The question being on the first section, it was lost—yeas 15, nays 27—so the bill fell.

The bill fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines passed first reading.

All the notaries heretofore nominated were confirmed; also Miller Beatty, of Clarion, and T. J. O'Keefe, of Pittsburgh, nominated to-day.

HOUSE.

The morning session was devoted to bills on second reading on the calendar.

The bill for the establishment of new counties in this Commonwealth, was discussed and made the special order for to-morrow.

The following passed second reading:

Joint resolution ordering Hollingsworth's map of the Delaware river and the Centennial grounds for the second annual report of the Bureau of Statistics.

Joint resolution relative to the purchase of a railroad map to accompany the Auditor General's report on railroads, canals, &c., for the year ending December 31, 1874.

An act to provide for and furnishing the wrapper for the *Legislative Record*.

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for their compensation.

Joint resolution to provide that three thousand additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book, for 1875, be published for the use of the members of the Legislature, five hundred copies thereof for the use of the members of the Senate, and two thousand five hundred copies thereof for the use of the members of the House.

An act to reimburse G. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan School at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the Sergeant-at-Arms, clerk and witnesses in the investigation ordered by the Senate as to the liability for expenses incurred by the State in suppressing the Susquehanna riot.

An act to permit postage stamps to be issued to the Lieutenant Governor.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Armstrong.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Centre.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Berks.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill vacancy in the Third district of Philadelphia.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill the vacancy in the district composed of the county of Washington.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to allow the voters of the borough of Coatesville, county of Chester, to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors."

Joint resolution to provide for the purchase of Purdon's Digest.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for enlarging the buildings to accommodate an additional number of pupils.

An act making appropriation for the maintenance of the hospital for the insane for the Northern district of Pennsylvania, at Danville, for the completion of the north wing and for furnishing the north wing, to reimburse the hospital for insurance.

An act to appropriate the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the University of Pennsylvania.

The General Appropriation bill was passed finally and sent to the Senate.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS CALLED.

The Republican State Committee met today, with a full attendance of members. It was decided to hold the State Convention at Lancaster, May 26.

The Democratic State Committee also held a meeting and fixed upon Erie and September 8 as the time and place for their Convention.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 5, 1875.

Mr. Wood offered a concurrent resolution for a joint committee to investigate the differences between capital and labor and report at the next session.

Mr. Strang said it would amount to nothing; a concurrent resolution was not a law, and unless the investigation was ordered by law, it would be useless. He wanted to oblige the miners who asked for this committee, but would not vote for anything short of a bill on the subject, conferring legal powers on the committee.

At Mr. Strang's suggestion the resolution was changed to a joint resolution, referred, reported back, printed and passed first reading.

The following passed finally:

An act to repeal an act entitled "A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers," approved April 18, A. D. 1874.

An act to enable citizens to hold title which had been held by aliens and corporations not authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth to hold the same.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

An act repealing an act regulating the granting of licenses to hotels and eating houses in the county of Berks, approved April 23, A. D. 1869.

An act to provide a remedy for irregularity in the sealing up of jury wheels and in the custody thereof.

The last named, being a House bill, was sent to the Governor.

The bill authorizing the cities of this Commonwealth to levy and collect a tax not exceeding one per cent. upon premiums received by fire insurance companies incorporated by this Commonwealth, and doing business in said cities, for the support of the paid fire department of said city, was killed—yeas 10, nays 24.

The supplement to the act, entitled "An act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary," approved May 11, A. D. 1874, was postponed.

The bill to carry into effect section five of the Constitution relative to the salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county treasury, in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, was postponed till Tuesday.

The bill to provide for the measurement and inspection of lumber and for the appointment of inspectors thereof, was postponed indefinitely.

The following passed second reading:

A supplement to an act, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1873, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish," further restricting the time for the taking of woodcock and speckled trout.

An act authorizing certain cities in this Commonwealth to regulate sewer charges by ordinance of council.

An act in relation to taxes on trades, professions and occupations, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

A further supplement to the act entitled, "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved January 30, A. D. 1874.

An act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers, inn keepers and boarding-house keepers.

An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earning of miners or persons working in coal mines.

The bill for the relief of Amy E. Maxwell, widow of James G. Maxwell, deceased, passed first reading.

Messrs. Maclay, Rutan, Wilson, Albright and Waream were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate under the joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The Senate adjourned till Tuesday night.

HOUSE.

The morning session was occupied with the discussion of the bill for the establishment of new counties in this Commonwealth. The bill was variously amended, and passed second reading.

At the afternoon session the following passed second reading:

An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of Emanuel Peters.

An act to provide for the expenses required by an act, entitled "An act to provide for the continuance of the maintenance of the destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved April 9, A. D. 1867.

An act to provide for the support of the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

An act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Society for Alleviating the miseries of Public Prisons.

An act making an appropriation for the salaries of the officers and for the repairs of the Western Penitentiary, and for books and stationery for prisoners.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for enlarging the buildings to accommodate an additional number of pupils.

An act to provide for an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren.

An act to provide for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charities.

The bill to prevent violation of the usury laws of this Commonwealth and to prevent banks and banking institutions under control of the State from charging more than six per cent. interest, was taken up and amended so as to make it more stringent. The indications are that the most stringent bill will pass. The bill was under discussion at the time of adjournment.

The House adjourned till Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 8, 1875.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at two o'clock, a bare quorum being present.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

were proceeded with, when the House bill "to prevent violation of the usury laws of this Commonwealth and to prevent banks and banking institutions under control of the State from charging more than six per cent. interest," was lost—yeas 56, nays 71. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, which kills the bill for this session.

The House then went on with the calendar, passing through second reading the following bills:

To provide for the publication of the tenth volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

Supplementary to an act regulating the appointment and pay of fish wardens and water baliffs, approved the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish."

Relating to the courts of this Commonwealth.

There was quite a discussion on House bill No. 64 "to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurer, and to repeal an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers, passed the 15th day of April, 1874, approved the 18th day of April, 1874,' in regard to the compensation of county treasurers."

Mr. Parker offered an amendment to the second section excepting treasurers now in office from the operation of the bill. Adopted—yeas 77, nays 65. The bill as amended went through the second reading—yeas 72, nays 71. Messrs. Morgan, of Lawrence, and Jackson, of Mercer, stood up for the original bill, and had their course been pursued by the other friends of the measure, it would have passed without the amendment.

Pending discussion on House bill No. 66, "relating to judgments and stay of executions," the House adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

A resolution was passed providing for a daily session from ten to one, and three to six except Saturday; that debate be limited to ten minutes, and that until Monday next the House bills on second and third readings shall have priority.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee in reference to the removal of the Capital was lost—yeas 62, nays 102.

A resolution in favor of action by Congress, reducing the President's salary to twenty-five thousand dollars per year, was amended to read "five thousand" and passed.

A concurrent resolution, in reference to the Treasury investigation, asking the Senate to concur in the action of the House, as to the appointment of a committee and providing for expenses, was passed.

FIRST READING OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The following appropriation bills passed the first reading:

Providing for the printing of the report of the Auditor General on railroads.

Making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

Making an appropriation for the support of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the deaf and dumb, and for finishing the building.

Making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for blind women at Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons.

Making an appropriation for the annual salaries of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and also to aid in the completion of its new buildings.

Making appropriations for the salaries of officers and employees, and for the improvement of the grounds and buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane at Dixmont.

Making an appropriation for the support of the State School Home for colored foldiers' orphans, at Bridgewater, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble minded children at Media, and to erect additional buildings.

Directing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare educational material for the Centennial Exposition, and making an appropriation for that purpose.

To make an appropriation to the Lackawanna Hospital of the city of Scranton.

Appropriating the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a dispensary building.

Bills also passed the first reading, making appropriations for the State Normal Schools, State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Blind Institution, and the Western University of Pittsburgh.

The House adjourned at ten o'clock.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1875.

The House spent the morning and afternoon of to-day in considering bills upon first reading upon its calendar, of which it has a stock amounting to over 200, and it trifled its time away upon these, instead of taking up and pressing through the appropriation bills.

If the General Appropriation bill is kept back, after to-day, by those having it in charge, we shall know that there is a deliberate purpose in holding off action upon it. In that case, the Republicans of the House will make a motion to proceed to its consideration, and thus throw upon the Democrats the responsibility for the delay in acting upon it. All that is needed is to call it up and pass it. Half an hour, at any session, would dispose of it, and it has precedence, under the rules, over all other bills.

The bill to repeal the tax upon bituminous coal companies, the passage of which was so much desired in your region, came to grief in the House on Tuesday night, being defeated by a vote of 49 to 110. As it applied only to bituminous coal companies, it encountered the opposition of the representatives from every county not interested in the bituminous coal traffic.

The miners of the State have had a convention, here, yesterday and to-day, and had a hearing, this afternoon, before the Senate in informal session. There is a very general desire to help them, so far as it can be done by legislation, and they have had a very patient hearing in all that they have had to present. So far, the only measure they have indorsed is the bill for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, which is now pending in the House. They have other measures, however, among which is one to bring the Reading Railroad Company to terms for engaging in the business of coal selling, as well as transporting coal. The hostility to this company is very bitter and decided.

It is known that the stockholders in the Reading Railroad Company, which has but one business, that of transportation, are also stockholders in the Reading Coal and Iron Company, which engages in mining coal, and in selling it in the open market. The miners are enraged at this double character of the railroad company, and at the power which it exercises in controlling the mining of coal in the Schuylkill region; and the retail coal dealers are enraged because the company competes with and overrides them. These two classes constitute the majority of what is known as the "Anti-Monopoly" Convention; but the miners from all other points of the State have also their representatives in the meeting. The particular measure of relief from the exactions of the Reading Railroad Company, which these people propose, has not yet been made known; but it is probable they will insist, first, upon legislative investigation of the facts, and base their subsequent action upon that. A bill for such an investigation is now pending.

Mr. Wallace presented his resignation in the Senate, to-day, and immediately after left for Washington. The election to fill the vacancy will not be held until the November election.

The Judicial Salary bill came up on final passage to-day, and the combination in favor of high salaries carried it through with a high hand. The politicians and lawyers all seem afraid of the judges, and he Senate has passed this bill in its present shape solely to enable its members to stand well with the judges, and in the hope, which nearly all who voted for it feel, that the House will knock the insides out of it. Judging from a vote in the House to-day, defeating a bill to reduce the number of employees in the Legislature and their pay, I will not be surprised to see it pass this Judicial Salary bill just as it passed the Senate. Thirteen of the eighteen Democrats voting in the Senate, to-day, on this bill, voted *for* it and secured its passage; and why should not the Democratic lawyers of the House be allowed to ingratiate themselves with the judiciary as well as their brethren in the Senate? Buncombe is as justifiable on that side of the rotunda as upon the other; and as Democratic professions always look one way and Democratic practice in another, the Democratic cry of lower salaries may naturally be expected to receive the answer of a bill with higher salaries.

The vote by which the bill passed finally to-day was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. *Albright*, Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; *Bechtel*, *Bussey*, *Chestnut*, *Colihan*, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, *Dill*, Dunkel, *Ermentrout*, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, *McKibben*, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, Paine, *Rowland*, *Stanton*, Strang, *Wood*, *Yerkes*—31.

Nays—Messrs. *Chalfant*, *Clark*, Cutler, Heilman, Jackson, McKinley, *Rockwell*, Roebuck, Rutan, *Shimer*, *Waream*, Warfel, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle, Yutzy—16.

Democrats in italics. Yeas—Democrats 13, Republicans 18. Nays—Democrats 5, Republicans 11.

Mr. Wallace, if he had not resigned, would have swelled the Democratic vote to 14, and Mr. Playford would have voted no. What a comment this vote is upon Democratic professions. Only six out of twenty Democrats opposed to an increase of judicial salaries! SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1875.

The Republican State Committee met here to-day, the attendance being quite large, and the feeling was very confident and strong. There was some difference of opinion as to the time of holding the State Convention, the prevalent feeling being in favor of any date from the last of May to the last of June. A proposition to hold the Convention in August received only a few votes, and while large votes in favor of June 9th and 24th were given, the real contest was between June 2d and May 26th, the latter prevailing by a vote of 25 to 15. An animated contest sprang up, then, as to the place of holding the Convention, as between Harrisburg and Lancaster, and the latter came off winner, by a vote of 29 to 21.

The Democratic State Convention also met at the same time, and fixed on Erie as the place and September 8th as the time of holding the Convention. The attendance was fair, and there was considerable rivalry as to the time. John Miller, the Chairman, is in favor of nominating R. E. Monaghan, of Chester county, for Governor, and was disposed to run the committee in favor of an early Convention so as to help his candidate along; but he failed in this, and as Wallace wants Dill as his candidate for Governor, Miller will hardly be able to salute Monaghan, greeting, after the nominations are made.

The Democratic leaders in the House, as I anticipated, refused to call up the General Appropriation bill, to-day, and put it on its passage, their object being, as far as can be guessed, to prolong the session, if possible. Accordingly, Mr. Wolfe, on the Republican side, brought the matter to a test vote, to-day, by moving to proceed to a consideration of that bill, as one having precedence, under the rules, over all other bills. The Democrats had the sense to see, for once, that if they resisted the motion, they would thereby put themselves on the record as deliberately retarding the public business, and while they skirmished around awhile to prevent the inevitable, they finally yielded to necessity, and let the bill come up, regularly, at the afternoon session. It then passed finally and goes to the Senate, where it will be very promptly dealt with. All fears of prolonging the session beyond March 18th may therefore be dismissed.

The minor appropriation bills were then taken up and put upon second reading. The friends of the institutions dependent upon State aid may thank the Republicans of the House for giving them a chance to get their bills through. If it had not been for the motion made by Mr. Wolfe to-day, not one of the other appropriation bills would have got through at this session.

This being the last day for reading bills in place, all the possible legislation of the session is now before the two Houses, either in committees or upon their calendars. The Senate list of numbered bills to-day stands at 223, very few of which are from the House; and the House list runs up to 262, very many (nearly half) of which are Senate bills, passed at this session and sent over there. The committees of each House will doubtless run the numbers up to over 300, by reports hereafter made. Of this number, from present appearances, probably not more than a hundred will reach the Governor.

The pipe bill met its quietus to-day, on second reading. The first section being before the Senate, a debate of about an hour followed, and then the section fell—yeas 15, nays 27. The bill being practically destroyed by the loss of the first section, the President declared the bill was defeated. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Allegheny; Chestnut, Clark, Jackson, McKinley, McMullan, McNeill, Newmyer, Roebuck, Rutan, Shimer, Strang, Watson, Wood, Yutzy—15.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; Bechtel, Bussey, Colihan, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, Dunkel, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philadelphia; Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, McKibben, Nagle, Payne, Rockwell, Rowland, Stanton, Waream, Warfel, Yeakle—27.

Mr. Hasson, of the House, I understand, intends to press the House bill to a vote; but with this adverse vote in the Senate, there can be little hope of its passage.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, had up a bill in the Senate, on second reading, which should have passed. It was an act to prevent the pollution of rivers, lakes, streams and rivulets by permitting poisonous and deleterious matter to be emptied therein. The nominal purpose of the bill was to prevent this pollution of our water-courses, because it kills the fish; but an additional reason, that it makes the water unfit for use for drinking purposes, might have been added. The draining of tanneries, manufactories, mines, etc., into our streams, is destroying their natural uses; and the preservation of health and life, one might think, should be a superior consideration to that of merely affording manufacturing facilities. The interests of the tanners, owners of mines and manufacturers, however, prevailed; and the bill was voted down. It is to be hoped that, eventually, we shall be able to engage in all kinds of business in this State without thereby destroying the purity and usefulness of our water-courses. SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1865.

The Senate, being pretty well up with its work, adjourned until Tuesday night. The House, being sadly behind, held two sessions to-day, and adjourned to Monday, at two o'clock, P. M., and will also hold a session on Monday night, as well as three on Tuesday. Having trifled away its opportunities, in the early part of the session, it now finds itself obliged to sit day and night to get abreast of its work.

Much of the time in both bodies is wasted in discussing questions about which there is great diversity of opinion. The House spent part of yesterday and all of the morning session, on the new County bill, and nearly all the evening session on the Usury bill, which had been up twice before, and there seems but little prospect of either becoming a law; while the Senate spent half an hour in talking over the bill for the inspection of lumber, which it had not the slightest intention to pass, and which it finally postponed indefinitely.

The new County bill passed second reading in the House, but was loaded down with all sorts of amendments, so that its author scarcely recognizes his offspring. It would be impossible to detail or describe them; but the main feature of the bill, as it now stands, is the provision that no old county shall be reduced in population below 30,000, by the formation of any new county out of part of its territory, the population to be ascertained by an actual and new census. The opponents of the bill succeeded in getting it amended, materially, to-day, from which I infer that its friends are not any too well pleased with its present shape.

The prevalent feeling, in the House, on the Usury bill, seemed to be strongly in favor of prohibiting all contracts for interest above the legal rate, and of enforcing the prohibition by rigorous penalties. The sentiment of that body is different, in this respect, from that of former Houses. The tendency, for many years past, has been toward a relaxation of the penalties against usury, and there has also been, until lately, a growing feeling in favor of a total repeal of the usury laws. The popular experience, since the panic, seems to have changed all this. The screws have been applied too freely, by the lenders, and there is consequently an outcry for a return to the old punishments for usury.

The free trade argument that money is worth whatever it will bring in the open market, just like any other commodity, has never struck me with much force. It is a fallacious argument, because money is not like any other commodity, and is not, in fact, a commodity at all. We sell horses and cows, and houses and lands; but money is never sold. The *use* of it is sold, but not the thing itself. We do not deal in it, or with it, or obtain or part with it, as we do with other property. It is property loaned, to be repaid in kind, with interest for the use of it; and the comparison between it and the sale of other goods is therefore not a good one.

Experience has shown that the theory that money will bring just what it is worth, is not founded on fact. The real fact is that, as a general rule, money will bring just what its holders choose to think it to be worth. The practical effect of the repeal of the usury laws would be to place the money market in the hands of the lenders alone. At least, that is the way it appears to those who come here as representatives of the people; and hence the earnestness with which they press the passage of a bill of pains and penalties against all who charge more than six per cent. for the use of money.

The Lumber bill, to which I have referred as being under discussion in the Senate, was a bill to authorize the courts to appoint inspectors of timber in all counties having over 250,000 inhabitants. This would make it applicable only to Philadelphia and Allegheny; yet the representatives of the lumber interest were all against it, and it was indefinitely postponed. I have witnessed this fight, now, for three times; and this last one has terminated just as the others did, and as all others will as often as they are made.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention closed its labors to-day. The Senate passed one of its measures, finally, that for a committee to investigate the course of the Reading Railroad, and sent it to the House, passed through second reading a bill requiring all coal mined to be weighed, the pound weight to be the basis of all arrangements for pay for mining; and passed through first reading a joint resolution to appoint a committee of three from each House to investigate the conflicts between capital and labor, and report to the next session.

Thus three of their measures went through various stages of legislation; and they have a fourth bill, for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, pending in the House. This latter measure was up on first reading on Thursday, but the Democratic leaders managed to shirk a vote upon it and it went over as unfinished business. The evident purpose of the Democratic managers was to kill it.

The resolution for a committee to investigate the difficulties between capital and labor was introduced by Dr. Wood, as a concurrent resolution. Mr. Strang renewed the objection he formerly made to a similar proposition. A concurrent resolution was a mere agreement between the two Houses, relative to their own affairs; it was not a law and could not be, and no investigation under a resolution of that kind could be prosecuted legally. He insisted that the resolution should be put in the form of a law and acted on as such. He was in full sympathy with the miners; was anxious to do every thing for them he could; but he wanted to do it in the right way, and would do it in no other.

At his instance the resolution was changed to a joint one, which makes it a bill, whereupon it was referred, reported back, and immediately, on Mr. Strang's motion, read a first time. Honors were easy, in that movement.

The General Appropriation bill will be reported to the Senate on Tuesday night, and will have precedence thereafter. It will not, probably, be much amended, nor essentially changed. Its passage, during the week, may be considered certain.

SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1875.

Thirty Million Bonds to be Called in.

A call will be issued this week for thirty million bonds on account of the sinking fund, under the act of March 3, 1875. Interest will cease at the expiration of ninety days.

Senator Johnson's Political Status.

It is the impression that Andrew Johnson will be assigned by the Democrats to the Committees on Foreign Relations and Civil Service and Retrenchment. There seems to be no authority for the statement that he will not co-operate with the Democrats in their caucus, but maintain an independent course.

Appointments to Civil Service from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following is a complete list of nominations of citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, sent by the President to the Senate and confirmed:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—George H. Boker, to Russia.

Minister Resident—Benjamin Moran, to Portugal.

Secretary of Legation—R. R. Hitt, to Paris.

Consul—Maurice Faber, to Pesth.

Collector of Internal Revenue—J. C. Brown, Twentieth district of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—Jonathan Jessup, York; W. B. Darlington, West Chester; George W. Merrick, Wellsboro; Robert Love, Plymouth; W. C. Wylie, Washington; R. D. McKinney, Phillipsburg; Mrs. M. Silliman, Pottsville; Mrs. Jane F. Righter, Mauch Chunk; Mrs. G. H. Scott, McKeesport; M. W. McAlarney, Harrisburg; W. McLaughlin, Barnhardt's Mills; Lewis Markham, Irwin's Station; J. C. Henderson, Osceola Mills; A. C. Cassel, Marietta; John R. Torbett, White Haven; Laven C. Peycert, South Bethlehem; Mrs. Harriet Ogle, Somerset; A. Goodwin, Jr., Kingston; Leonard Taggart, Emporium; W. Ledwick, Cunningham; Thalkley C. Grocius, Clarion; Mrs. Mary Henderson, Blairsville; H. O. Wilson, Slatington; C. Jones, Conshohocken; R. H. Grier, Jersey Shore; H. W. Bardwell, Tunckhannock; G. W. Morse, Athens; M. H. Collins, Connellsville; E. D. Moore, Latrobe; J. D. Caldwell, Watsontown; J. W. Oglisby, Carlisle; R. Smith, Honesdale; R. C. Taylor, Indiana; Volney Belknap, North East; L. W. Williams, Sharon; H. L. McGuigan, Tamaqua; W. W. Reed, Rouseville; George W. Grant, Reading; Miss M. K. Snyder, Selins Grove; D. D. Grant, Franklin.

OHIO.

John W. Fuller, Collector of Customs Miami.

William Thrall, United States Marshal for the Southern district.

Robert C. Kirk, Collector Internal Revenue Thirteenth district.

Postmasters—Thomas L. Thompson, Cardington; Abner Ustick, Mt. Gillead; Mrs. E. M. Hendrickson, Medina; Thomas D Campbell, Ottawa; Allan D. Whiteman, Wapokoneta; Mary E. Risley, Delphos; Samuel Watt, Jr., Ada; James D. Aston, Richmond; George A. Blocker, National Military Home; John Neelove, Uricksville; Levy Weirick, Tiffin; Mrs. B. E. Parshall, Lebanon; Daniel P. Beaton, Oxford; Mrs. H. A. Birdsong, Bellaire; Henry Biehn, Ripley; Charles H. Winters, Yellow Springs; Albert J. Beer, Ashland; G. A. Himuckhouse, East Liverpool; James Hamilton, Monroeville, Nelson B. Sherwin, Cleveland; F. L. Goodson, Belleview; Mrs. F. A. Perrin, Clyde; John Kahl, Shelby; Geo. W. Deatrick, Defiance; Mrs. Ellen Sanderson, Springfield; Mrs. M. F. Lowe, Xenia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Postmasters—J. H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg; Charles J. Rawling, Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1875.

Circulation and Coinage Matters at the Treasury.

The total amount of national bank notes received for redemption up to March first was eighty-five million dollars, and the total amount redeemed was eighty millions. The five millions difference is the amount of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, reducing their circulation and redeemed in legal tenders, and of bank notes fit for circulation and exchanged for notes unfit for circulation. The coinage of twenty-five-cent pieces will be suspended at San Francisco, and the coinage of the new twenty-cent pieces will be substituted, for circulation on the Pacific coast and in Texas, where specie has always been used. The Philadelphia mint will continue the coinage of the twenty-five-cent piece. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of one and a quarter millions legal tenders in accordance with the act of 1875, being eighty per cent. of the new bank circulation issued under that act.

Enoch Arden Case in Quincy, Illinois.

QUINCY, ILL., March 6.—A genuine "Enoch Arden" case excites Quincy at present. Six years ago John Bimpson, a wealthy manufacturer, left for Europe, with two daughters, and sailed on the United Kingdom, which was never heard from until now, when news is received that Bimpson and his daughters are alive and coming home. In the meantime Mrs. Bimpson has collected $5,000 life insurance on Bimpson's policy, is married, and has a child by her second husband.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FRYING.

The object of all cooking, says J. B. Hodgkins in the *Housekeeper*, is to bring about those chemical changes in articles of food when exposed to the influence of heat. Baking, frying, boiling, or roasting are all only so many different methods of applying heat. The commonest, the most convenient, the cheapest and quickest of these methods is frying, which can be applied to almost all articles of food, which requires the least apparatus and the smallest fire, yet of all methods is the least understood, the one which destroys most food, and is the cause of more indigestion and dyspepsia than all the other methods combined. The reason of this is, that in many substances the admixture of fat prevents chemical processes of cooking from having their proper development. The perfection of frying would be to have food fried without coming into contact with the fat at all. But as this is, of course, a self-evident impossibility, the next best thing is to have the food come into contact with the fat as little as possible. This is accomplished simply by having the fat hot. Grease of every description is capable of being heated to a very much higher temperature than water; in fact, it can be made almost three times as hot as boiling water. When fat is at its boiling point it is so hot that any article of food brought into contact with it is actually burnt, and this is precisely the reason why, for purposes of frying, fat should always be boiling hot. For any article of food, a doughnut for example, dipped into boiling fat, is immediately covered all over by a thin crust of burnt dough which prevents the fat from penetrating futher in, and enables the rest of the doughnut to be exposed to a greater degree of heat than can be applied to it by any other process, without coming in contact with the fat, and the natural chemical processes go on inside with a greater degree of perfection than can be obtained by any other method. Perfect frying is the perfection of cooking, but so soon as the fat is not sufficiently hot to create the burnt crust around the article fried, the fat penetrates it and absolutely prevents cooking from taking place at all. If the fat is not boiling, bubbling hot, the process that takes place is not cooking, but simply drenching the food with a tepid fat and rendering it totally indigestible. It makes no difference how hot the fat is afterward, the mischief is done the moment the fat penetrates inside.

All perfectly fried food has a thin, crisp, brown outside crust (which has in itself a relishing taste), and is perfectly free from even the suspicion of fat inside, except what was intentionally put there by the cook. All housekeepers know that to fry well their fat should be hot. But they do not attend to it half as scrupulously as they would if they understood the true philosophy of it. Boiling, bubbling, hot fat cannot penetrate anything, and cooks to perfection, tepid fat penetrates everywhere and does not cook at all, but actually prevents cooking. Any housekeeper who reads this, and chooses to profit by it, need never put any greasy, fried, half cooked, and indigestible food upon her table. The hole secret consists in having the fat boiling hot before the things are put in. There is one other condition which follows naturally from this first one, but which is almost invariably lost sight of even by good cooks, and that is that the fat should entirely cover the article to be fried. The reason of this is, that the part not at once covered by the fat remains cold, cools off the fat near it, and then absorbs the tepid fat just the same as if it had never been hot. Frying pans should be deep, well-filled, and heated to the boiling point, and then it is easy to turn out fried food, crisp, brown, and dry on the outside, and perfectly soft, moist, and well cooked within. It is a peculiarity of the outside crust of things fried in boiling fat that the fat itself drips off from it as readily as water; hence, well fried articles are neither greasy in appearance nor very greasy in reality. Frying ought to be as easy as boiling.

WHY NOT CULTIVATE SPEED IN OXEN?

Our agricultural fairs have been very generally turned into mere horse races, in the rage for fast roadsters. Speed in horse flesh is to a large extent the mania of the day. Good draft horses—sound, steady workers, of fine form and powers of endurance—have had to stand back and let the trotters occupy public attention. But we have scarcely ever seen the importance of cultivating quickness of movement in working oxen alluded to. And yet there are farmers who will follow a yoke of oxen around a field, ploughing or drawing a load at a snail's pace, now and then applying the gad with a shout of "go long," but making scarcely more than a half dozen rounds of a ten acre lot in the course of the day. Oxen are proverbially slow, but they are capable of improvement in this respect as well as other animals, and more attention ought to be paid to cultivating in them a quick step. In oriental countries, especially in India, they are used extensively for the road, in place of horses, and they may often be seen trotting off at a spanking gait. We do not need trotting oxen, but a fast walk is of great importance. Doubling their speed would double their value as working cattle. Why may not our agricultural societies offer prizes to the fastest walking oxen as well as for the fastest horses? It would take some years to rear a race of good walkers, but it is worth an effort, and worthy of encouragement. One of the strongest objections to the use of oxen on the farm is that they are slow. This objection can be and ought to be removed.

GAIN IN CATTLE.

It takes eleven pounds of milk to add one pound of live weight to a calf, and an ox that weighs 1,300 pounds will consume twenty-two pounds of hay in twenty-four hours to keep from loosing weight. If he is to fatten, he must have just twice the quantity, when he will gain two pounds a day. This is one pound live weight to eleven pounds good hay. To obtain fifty cents a hundred for his hay, a farmer must sell fat steers at five dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

A circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company, gives the following:

The company have already 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from fifty to two hundred head.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.
2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1st., following, when they may be turned out.
3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.
4. Count every day.
5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.
6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a litile alum with her salt.
7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means, in the spring.
8. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.
9. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
11. Seperate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.
12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wounds, and if it is fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.
13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
14. Do not let sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs,
15. Cut tag-lock in early spring.
16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking care in changing dry for green feed.
17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco, with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.
18. Sheer at once any sheep commencing to sheed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.
19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Care and attention are constantly required. The careless leaving of a gate open or a fence down may result in great damage to the young trees from the depredations of cattle. While shutting out the stock of others, properly shut in your own.

Mice and rabbits need to be looked to after light snows. Tramp down the snow around the trees, to head off the mice and sprinkle blood upon the trunks to keep rabbits away.

If pruning is to be done, attend to it before the buds swell in the least. Never cut out a branch without having a reason for doing it, and also strive to give the trees a low, open head to enable them better to withstand the strong winds, to shade the trunks, and to allow the sun and air to reach all parts of the tree. When the orchard is cultivated, the heads will have to be kept higher to allow the teams to pass under them.

Suckers should be cut off, and as soon as the weather will allow, the ground directly around the trees should be broken up, and the moss and dead bark removed by soft-soap wash.

Manure may be carted to the orchard at this season and spread or placed in heaps. It can be be hauled at this season of the year on sleds.

Labels will be needed for newly set trees, and should be prepared beforehand. Largh nursery labels are best made out of red cedar; if this wood is not convenient, pine or chestnut will last a few years, but cedar is the cheapest in the end.

Show the boys how to make a correct plan of the orchard and nursery; on this should be indicated the correct position and name of every tree; this will be found the only way to preserve the names where an orchard is planted with several varieties.—*Agriculturist.*

OUR GRAFTING-WAX.

In making a preparation of beeswax, rosin and tallow, to apply the newly-set scions, we have repeatedly given full directions. Ours is to use warm in a liquid state, applied with a small thin wooden paddle, which can be done rapidly and perfectly; but we see it recommended in most horticultural journals, to make it the consistency of shoemaker's wax, throw it into a tub of water, work it soft and apply it with the hands, and in order that it may not stick to the hands, grease them! Very pleasant work. We have ourselves, unassisted, set seventy pear grafts in two hours, using the wax as we recommend in a liquid state, and every one of which grew and became a part of the tree. The proportions we use are—four parts of rosin, one part of beeswax and one part of beef or mutton tallow. Melt them together in a skillet (which is the best), or a tin cup, and melt well. It should remain in the vessel and used as needed. Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed with one heating up. When much grafting is to be done, a little fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between two bricks or stones.

We have seen various preparations for making grafting-wax and we believe we have tried all that looked if they would answer, but prefer our own decidedly. Applying it warm or hot does no injury to the graft. The object to attain in the proportion is that the wax will not crack in cool, dry weather, or run in warm weather. If, however, upon trial, different proportions be required, the foregoing can be altered, though after using them in several ways we have come back to these.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

USEFUL RECIPES.

If the stove polish is mixed with very strong soap suds, the lustre appears immediately, and the dust of the polish does not fly.

Jumbles.—Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of butter; flour enough to thicken and roll out soft. These will keep a great while.

Eggless Cookies.—Amateurs will find the following an excellent receipe for sugar cakes or cookies, for every-day use: One cupfull of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, ginger to taste, flour to roll out.

Celery Vinegar.—Put half a pint of celery seed in one quart of vinegar; bottle it, and in a month it will be fit for use. Strain before puting in the castor bottle.

Pudding Sauce.—Four large spoonfuls of white sugar, two of butter, and one of flour; stir them together to a cream in an earthen dish; beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth and add it. Then pour in a gill of boiling water, stirring the mixture very fast. Add essence of lemon or nutmeg.

Breakfast Muffins.—Housekeepers will value this receipe as a dainty substitute for bread at breakfast or tea: Two eggs well beaten, with one cupful of sugar, and a lump of butter the size of an egg; to this add one pint of milk, with a teaspoonful of soda, one quart of flour, and two teaspoonfuls cream tartar; bake in muffin rings on top of the range, or in gem pans in a quick oven.

Stewed Fowl.—Fill the inside of a young fowl with oysters, put into a jar or tin pail, tightly closed, and put it in a kettle of water. Boil an hour and a half; there will be a quantity of gravy from the fowl and oysters; add to it a little flour made smooth in a small quantity of water, some butter, seasoning to taste, and more oysters with their liquor. Serve this with the fowl, which will be very white and tender. All the fine flavor lost in ordinary boiling will be preserved.

Prune Pudding.—Two quarts of dry bread crumbs, one large tablespoonful of butter, one small teacup of sugar, one egg, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon. Mix and pour over these one quart of boiling milk. Boil one half pound of prunes in two quarts of water till soft. Skim out the prunes and mix with the pudding, and bake it in an hour. Take the juice in which the prunes were boiled for dip, putting in a small teacup of sugar, some nutmeg, a teaspoonful of butter, and a little thickening. Let it boil.

Chocolate Caramels.—Take one pound of sugar, one-quarter pound of chocolate, one tablespoonful of milk, one of molasses. Grate the chocolate and mix with the sugar, etc. Put the mixture in an iron skillet on the back part of the stove, where the heat will slowly melt it. Cook slowly, stirring it well. To ascertain when done, take a little on a spoon and drop it in a cup of water; if done, it will sink in a solid mass, and in a few minutes be firm. When cooked enough, grease a long cheesecake tin with butter, pour in the mass and spread evenly. Before too cold, cut in small squares.

A FINE SOUTHDOWN RAM.

The value of the Southdown sheep in America for the purpose of crossing upon and improving our common sheep, is probably greater than for the purpose of perpetuating the pure race. There are few flocks of Southdowns that are kept up to a high standard without renewed importations, but there are many cases in which our common sheep have been materially improved by admixture with this blood. Again, the Southdown is the basis from which in England several cross-bred races of sheep have originally sprung, and these races have been since interbred, until a constant type has prevailed, and a permanent breed been secured. Such is the origin of the Shropshire sheep, which is one of the most hardy and profitable race in England. The Hampshire and Oxford downs are also indebted to the Southdowns for some of their good qualities, and in fact it is an improver of other races, rather than as a distinct race, that the Southdown excels in this country. We need to establish American breeds of sheep, and to stop importing with a view to maintain the standard of the English breeds. We need to do with other sheep, what has been done with the merinos, establish an American race that suits our climate and other circumstances better than any foreign race can. To do this for mutton sheep and for a certain medium class of clothing wool, the Southdown breed furnishes an admirable groundwork.

Patents Granted to Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of patents issued to citizens of Pennsylvania for the week ending March 2, 1875, reported for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.:

E. Barrowclough, Chester, Nut or Collar Locks.
P. W. Brownback, Limerick, Mowing Machine.
W. M. Henderson, Philadelphia, Hydraulic Car Brake.
W. M. Henderson, Philadelphia, Steam and Air Brake.
John Stirk, Lancaster, Running Gear for Vehicles.
George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pneumatic Pump.
S. L. Bergstresser, Laurelton, Camera.
S. L. Bergstresser, Laurelton, Photo Plate Holder.
F. Chalfant, Lancaster, Warming Railroad Cars.
S. P. Rider, Pittsburgh, Casting Tubular Articles.
C. E. and S. L. Wiegand, Philadelphia, Argand Gas Burner.
Joseph Kaufman, Philadelphia, Hinges.
C. G. Marshall, Philadelphia, Grate for Heating Stoves.
H. G. Moehring, Philadelphia, Lamps.
H. G. Moehring, Philadelphia, Lamp Burner.
A. J. Nellis, Pittsburgh, Machine for Printing Bale Ties.
A. J. Nellis, Pittsburgh, Bale Tie.
R. Nichols, Philadelphia, Organ Pneumatic Action.
C. Van Haagen, Philadelphia, Grinding Apparatus.
R. Wetherill, Chester, Feed Water Heater.
A. N. Wolf, Allentown, Water Wheel.
Henry York, Philadelphia, Folding Table.
J. Kinzer, Pittsburgh, Case for Reversible Latches and Locks.
C. A. Fuchslocher and F. A. Schmid, Erie, Fire-Escapes.
T. L. Guest, Pottstown, Spring Equalizer.
A. M. Johnson and S. Gissinger, Pittsburgh, Safety Valve.
F. J. Martin, Williamsport, Saw-Burring Tool.
R. C. Wright, Philadelphia, Car Truck.
T. B. Atterberry, Pittsburgh, Covered Glass Ware.
A. N. Atwood, Philadelphia, Compound for Picture Frames.
George McMullan, Lancaster, Track Clearer.
W. A. Boyden, Harrisburg, Car Coupling.
H. Diston and C. T. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Tempering Steel Plates.
J. Dorman, Philadelphia, Looms.
David Frost, Latrobe, Band Cutting Feeder of Threshing Machines.
A. A. Atkins, St. Petersburg, Fluid-Ejector.
James Barker, Philadelphia, Doffing Mechanism for Carding Machines.
G. K. Edwards, Philadelphia, Ironing Machine.
L. J. Masterson, Philadelphia, Conductor's Alarm and Registering Hand Stamp.
W. L. Lamborn, Steel Works, Railroad Frog.
Wm. Quinn, Philadelphia, Velocipedes.
George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Steam Engine Valve Gear.
E. C. Dewers, Towanda, Mowing Machine.
David Grim, Pittsburgh, Wheel for Vehicles.
Wm. Barnet Le Van, Philadelphia, Hydraulic Elevator.
J. H. Ridgway, Philadelphia, Refrigerator.
M. H. Roberts, Philadelphia, Heaters.
T. E. Allison, Philadelphia, Advertising Apparatus.
H. P. Bell, Philadelphia, Rock Drill.
Jas. Bramble Jr., Philadelphia, Burnishing Plates for Photographic Burnishers.
J. H. Bunell, Philadelphia, Telegraph Sounder.
F. A. Byram, Philadelphia, Combined Camp Stool and Cane.
H. W. Curtis, Philadelphia, Wardrobe Bedstead.
P. Hartin & Wm. Cummins, Philadelphia, Tool for Pointing Bolts.
R. S. F. Heath, Philadelphia, Canopy-Frames.
George W. Hoover, Kutztown, Harness.
St. Clair D. Kirtley, Philadelphia, Metalic Lips for Wooden Pails.
E. A. La Bay, Philadelphia, Bird Houses.
J. C. Love, Philadelphia, Drop Light.
J. C. Love, Philadelphia, Lamp Holder.
L. J. Masterson, Philadelphia, Ticket Reels.
Alex. McKenzie, Philadelphia, Manufacturing Carriage Shackle.
William McCrosson, Philadelphia, Bits for Boring Metals.
Tinius Olen, Philadelphia, Casting Scale Levers.
F. H. Wilby, Philadelphia, Forms for Forming Watch Case Backs.
J. N. Winther, Philadelphia, Fasteners for the Meeting Rails of Sashes.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

A SWINDLER.

Look Out for Him!

C. H. Scott, Postmaster at New Salem, Fayette county, Pa., writes to inform us that a young man is traveling through that region, representing himself as traveling agent of the COMMERCIAL. His plan of operations is to promise to send the paper for three months, for fifty cents, the subscriber to receive as a premium seven pounds of sugar; or the paper to be sent for three months for twenty-five cents without the premium. The swindler is described as about twenty-one years of age; sandy hair and sandy mustache; about five feet nine inches in height; weight 145 to 155 pounds; dress, black coat and pants. He rides a very nice bay mare.

It has been stated time and again that the COMMERCIAL employs no traveling agents, and any person so representing himself may be set down at once as a swindler. We shall feel obliged to our friends if they will cause the arrest of this or any other man who tries to defraud them and us, and will bear all expenses of prosecution.

UNDER the provisions of the Little Tariff act the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just decided that "notes payable at bank are subject to stamp tax, if there is any understanding between the bank and maker thereof that such notes shall be paid by the bank and charged in maker's account like ordinary checks." This decision is of general interest.

THERE is rebellion in the Western Granges. Several of them, out in Iowa, have lately declared themselves free and independent from all the authority of the State and National Granges, and disolved connection therewith, and others are proposing to imitate the example thus set. The grievances alleged are, that the seceding lodges have lost all confidence in the honesty and integrity of the National and State officers.

AN Alabama correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who is more frank, as well as more observing and reflective than the majority of Democrats down in that section, says the number of white idlers in town and country is fearful to behold, and he hits the nail on the head by declaring that "the real cause, the first cause and the last cause of the poverty of the people is the idleness and the laziness which everywhere prevail."

THE school lands of Texas amount to over 100,000,000 acres, the largest endowment for free school purposes in the world, and yet—Texas being a Democratic State—it appears that most of the public schools have been suspended "for want of means to carry them on." The report of the State Superintendent shows that there is an average of less than twenty schools in each of the thirty-three counties heard from for the month of December last, with an average of about thirty-six pupils in each school. The true remedy for the South is universal education. The free common school must be planted, nurtured and sustained, and every man's child, white or black, "from the Potomac to the Gulf," educated. But this will never come to pass under a Democratic *regime*. A ruin of schools, a reign of ignorance, and a practical re-enslavement of the colored race, is the Southern Democratic programme.

NEW YORK papers note a decidedly improved feeling in business circles. The foreign imports for last week footed up $10,819,585, of which $3,733,542 were dry goods. This amount is largely in excess of the weekly average, and indicates that the importers and commission houses are calculating upon active markets ahead. Unfortunately, the exports of domestic produce do not show as well proportionately. The total was only $3,469,070, although, except for the rough weather, which prevented receipts of produce from the interior, the shipments would undoubtedly have been much heavier. There are also various other indications of gradual recovery from existing depression in business circles. Greater activity is observable in the speculative market. Capital is becoming less timid, and there is a larger and more legitimate demand for discounts than has been experienced for many months, showing more activity in trade and in the circulation of money embarked in it. The reduction of freights and the cheapness of labor must also necessarily enter as active factors in the problem of recuperation. Upon the whole, the situation is looked upon as almost certain to present improving prospects as the season advances.

ANDREW JOHNSON REDIVIVUS.

The Democratic aspirants to the Presidency, who are now at Washington, look glum and suspicious over the advent of ANDREW JOHNSON in the Senate. The ovations paid him, the anxiety shown to see and shake hands with him, the constant throng at his rooms, and the popular interest in him everywhere manifested, all combine to make him dreaded by them as the coming man. They fear this drifting of attention away from them to him, and there are many things much more improbable than his nomination as the Democratic candidate for President in 1876.

The refusal of JOHNSON to go into the Democratic Senatorial caucus does not militate against this view. He has the Presidential fever, badly; and it behooves him to appear, as beginning his Senatorial career, not as a partisan, but an independent man, free from party trammels and party bias. That in all this he is playing a studied part, and is laying out his course for the purpose of making what he considers a good record for himself, so as to create a popularity that will carry him back into the Presidency, cannot be doubted. That it *will* have that effect is not, however, so clear.

The Democratic Senators and Mr. JOHNSON himself make the mistake of not being able to see that the ovations shown to the new Senator from Tennessee and the eagerness to see and speak to him, spring much more from a morbid curiosity than from any personal popularity possessed by him. He was, it must be remembered, the acting President in a very stormy time; he was, as such, impeached by the House of Representatives, and tried by the Senate on that impeachment; and he has been, ever since, the subject of newspaper comment, ridicule and caricature. He became, therefore, on his recent election to the United States Senate, an object of general curiosity; and his appearance at the extra session of the Senate naturally brought together the morbid hunters after the curious, as well as those numerous patriots who sacrificed their future prospects by accepting office from him while he was in power. The scenes in the Senate Chamber, on his reappearance there, were the mere ebullition of a transient feeling, growing out of the peculiarity of the occasion, and were, in no sense, evidences of a deep-seated personal popularity.

Mr. JOHNSON, however, believes that he is the idol of the nation, and that the cheers he received on entering the Senate Chamber are evidences of that fact. He remarked to a friend that "he was afraid the country expected too much of him;" but he forgot that this was a great country in extent, and that the hurrahs of a few hundreds of ex-office holders are not to be taken as proof that the country is shaken to its center by the re-election of a very poor village politician to a seat in the Senate.

We are not concerned, of course, in any mistake of judgment he may make in interpreting these casual and spasmodic manifestations; but we *are* concerned in noting the fact that ANDREW JOHNSON is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and that he expects, by a demagogic display of non-partyism, to make himself strong with the people.

That THURMAN and HENDRICKS, and TILDEN and PENDLETON should be worried at this new development, is not surprising. The Tennessee knight may unhorse them all. His position is a favorable one, beyond question. He has been out of active politics since 1868, and is therefore not identified with any of the struggles that have arisen in that period. He had a good Union record during the war; and although he acted the fool during the time he was President, the memory of his follies has measurably passed away. The Democrats, as a party, have no one man upon whom concentration is probable, as a candidate for President; and as they are likely to go into convention distracted by the rivalries between the various candidates, what so probable as that JOHNSON should come in as a common rallying point from such distractions?

Then, again, the feeling which prompted the nomination of GREELEY by the Democrats in 1872, may likewise prompt the nomination of JOHNSON in 1876. They took GREELEY, then, because they thought he had more strength than any candidate of their own, and they may be driven to the same conclusion and the same course in 1876. These, it is true, are all mere contingencies. They *may* happen, and they may not.

And if they do take him, from these or from any other motives, what then? Can they elect him? We do not believe they can. The party was demoralized in 1872, by taking a candidate from outside the ranks of the faithful, and it cannot be held together any better, now, by taking one who denies his allegiance to the party and goes around hunting for popularity as an "independent." Let them try it, if they think otherwise.

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

Although the returns of the New Hampshire election are as yet too fragmentary and incomplete to enable us to determine with positiveness the exact dimensions of the Republican victory which has been achieved, enough is known to render it certain that "the foamy crest of the great, popular tidal wave" on which, upon the strength of their successes last fall, the Democrats prophesied that they were going to ride into national power, has subsided almost as suddenly as it arose.

For, in estimating the value of our victory in that State on Tuesday, the disadvantages under which the Republicans went into the struggle must, first of all, be taken into consideration. The government was already in the hands of the Democracy. The Republican party was the under dog in the fight, so that, had the former swept the State, as they everywhere boasted their ability to do, they would simply have been holding their own. But besides this, immediately on their accession to power last year, they went to work to perpetuate their future party ascendancy by all manner of trickery and unfair dealing; turning out of office all the experienced Republican officials throughout the State, and installing new Democratic hands; abolishing an admirable judiciary system for the sole purpose of getting rid of Republican judges against whom not a syllable could be said; gerrymandering the Senatorial and Councilor districts in the most irregular and flagrant manner, in order to mass the Democratic sections with the Republican in such a way as to secure Democratic majorities in as many districts as possible, and applying the same process to every city in the State so as to secure the local governments and legislative representation; disfranchising all students at colleges, and amending the naturalization laws so as to render the voting of Democratic aliens easy of accomplishment, and in every way and form which political unscrupulosity could suggest, so intrenching themselves as to secure the largest possible future advantage.

Then, too, money was poured into the State almost like water, and the best talkers which the ranks of the Democracy afforded were engaged to help along the cause; while, in addition to all these Republican disadvantages, the temperance people of the State nominated candidates throughout. Moreover, the Democratic and "Independent" papers of adjoining New England States worked as they never worked before in the interest of the opposition; and yet, in spite of all these tremendous odds, the Republicans have measurably succeeded in regaining their position in the State, and New Hampshire, which led the way in the political reaction of last year, is also the first to repudiate her own folly, and rectify her own mistake. The result cannot fail to exert an inspiring effect on the forthcoming Connecticut election, as well as on the other campaigns of the year. The people at length begin to comprehend the real meaning and significance of the political situation. What has taken place in New Hampshire is an indication of what may be expected elsewhere. Said the Boston *Post*, only a day or two before the election: "A change in the vote of New Hampshire this spring will be cited as an indorsement of Republican policy." We take that paper at its word. Everywhere men who were last year bamboozled by the insincere promises of the Democratic party are now returning to their senses and to their Republican allegiance, needing no more convincing proofs than they have already received concerning the utter worthlessness of the professions by which they were temporarily fooled, and of the positive danger to the best interests and liberties of the country which a return of the Democratic party to power would involve.

STATE NEWS.

A large new hotel is to be built in Chester.

Troy, Bradford county, is to have a $20,000 Presbyterian church.

It is rumored that a Chinese physician will hang a shingle out in Titusville.

There were forty-seven deaths in Harrisburg during the month of February.

Henry Scheurman, a prominent merchant of Allentown, died on Monday.

There is talk of starting a sash and blind factory at Westfield, Tioga county, Pa.

The weekly pay-roll at John Roach's ship-yard, in Chester, Pa., amounts to $15,000.

A German infidel was refused his naturalization papers in Philadelphia last week.

Kansas promises soon to produce silk at lower figures than any other country in the world.

The Johnstown *Tribune* has a live butterfly, caught in a garden in that city on Tuesday.

Jacob Singmaster, of Stroudsburg, died in Allentown on the 6th inst., aged seventy-one years.

A Mrs. Tiffany, living near Scranton, has become hopelessly insane through religious excitement.

Ground has been selected and purchased at Conneautville, Pa., for the site of a new chemical works.

James Cousart, an old and highly esteemed resident of Danville, died suddenly on Monday morning.

The building business in many of the large cities is said to be fast recovering from its long depressed condition.

But three persons were killed on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad during 1874—one employee and two tramps.

Two hundred familes are supplied with rations daily at the Danville soup house, and this is their only means of sustaining life.

Mr. John Nelson, who owns the watch carried by General Knox, of revolutionary fame, is a resident of West township, Huntingdon county.

Thomas Reddy, who shot policeman Thomas Moore, in Phœnixville, on Christmas eve, while the latter was trying to arrest him, has just been captured.

A number of buildings in Allentown are cracking, owing, it is supposed, to the settling of the foundations. In Pottsville the frost has been raising the foundations.

Six hundred men are working on full time in Erie shops at the Susquehanna depot. The shops are filled with disabled locomotives and broken down machinery.

Now that Congress has adopted Captain Eads' jetty system for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, the following table of the results of using jetties in European waters, compiled by the Chicago *Tribune* from reports on the subject, is of interest:

River.	Where.	Depth before (in feet).	Depth after (in feet.)
Libau	Russia.	6	16
Pernau	Russia.	6	16
Warne	Prussia.	6	13
Niemen	Prussia.	10	23 to 24
Pregel	Prussia.	12	24
Oder	Prussia.	7	22 to 24
Trave	Prussia.	7	18
Danube	Austria.	9	21½

The mouth of the Danube bears considerable resemblance to that of the Mississippi, so that the great success of jetties there is especially encouraging.

A CURIOUS suit will come up in the May session of the County Court at Milford, Pa. It is a twenty-year-old affair, and grew out of an election bet. During the Buchanan-Fremont Presidential campaign, Major Colvin L. Seymour bet with with Abraham Westfall several hundred acres of land that Fremont would be elected. Title deeds to both pieces of property were placed in the hands of Daniel Van Auken, District Attorney of the county. Of course Seymour lost. The property has now risen in value tremendously. Several famous stone quarries have been in operation there, and Mr. Seymour repents his bet. He brings suit against Westfall, on the ground that the whole transaction was illegal. Betting debts being usually classed by civilized nations among "debts of honor," the attempt to evade one nearly twenty years after its payment should characterize Mr. Seymour's suit as an action of dishonor.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The Short Session Delusion About Passed—A Caucus Kills it—The Penitentiary Panjarum—Investigating and Vindicating a Faithful Officer—A Blow at Gas and Water Monopolies.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8, 1875.

The mills of our Legislature gods grind slowly, through whether the quotation can be carried further so as to say they grind exceeding fine, remains to be seen. In the Lower House they have practically been without a quorum for more than a week. One day only I believe they have had enough to suspend the rules, but oftener it has been that they were lacking enough, if the roll had been called, to do anything but adjourn. Some of them are off at home laying their plans for the spring campaign, of plowing and planting; others have been off visiting the benevolent asylums of the State, eating good dinners and drinking fine wines at the State's expense, and still others, a select party embracing the Speaker and six or eight members, were down at Washington to see the Forty-third Congress yield up its ghost. So the work of law making is laid aside for the time to make way for the private interests or pleasures of the Solons. The reform Legislature promises to make this session anything but a reform one, either in length of days or of wisdom. Some of them talk about getting through work by the first of April, but with the Appropriation bill still pending in the House, not having reached the Senate yet, with six or seven constitutional amedments each waiting its turn, with over two hundred bill yet undisposed of, with three or four schemes for reorganizing not yet acted upon, with three investigations running and a fourth just stated and with a vast mass of other business, the "undistributed middle" of legislation staring them in the face, it looks as if the time of their final making off would be nearer the first of June than the first of April.

They had a caucus on this very subject the other night at which the surcharged feelings of some of them found vent. It was a small caucus, not more than half grown to its usual size, but like most of its kind succeeded in accomplishing nothing but ill-nature. Dr. Lewis, the member from Tuscarawas, who holds the enviable position of Chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions and is thus entitled *ex officio* to do a great deal of junketing in visiting the asylums, offered a motion that they should adjourn on the 29th of this month. Had it come from a member who had been constant in his attendance they would have listened to it perhaps and discussed it with temper, but coming from one who had been absent so much as Lewis, it was treated little short of contemptuously. One member said that it was well enough that he who had been junketing so much at the State's expense should make such a motion. Such a member had no idea of what had been done or what remained to do, and they could easily spare him. Another wanted to know whether they ought to do any work at all or simply go around visiting the asylums all the time; another suggested quietly, but so that it could be heard by those near by, that the mover might be allowed to adjourn whenever he chose. And as the discussion went on it became more bitter, until finally the motion was disposed of by being laid on the table, and the caucus broke up.

THE PENITENTIARY SCANDAL

still grows apace, and has already assumed such proportions that an investigation has been ordered. Some of the rottenness there has already been referred to in these columns, but not all. Yesterday Mr. Stone, the member from Gallia county, openly charged from his seat that Lawrence, the President of the Board of Trustees, after appointing his nephew to a place which he was not competent to fill, had, for four months past, connived at his being paid fifty dollars a month more than he was entitled to under the law. This was a serious charge, but Mr. Stone sustained it by producing duplicates of the money warrants issued to the young man. What gives the thing a still worse look is the fact that the trustees attempted to cover up the fraud by drawing the orders on two funds. Lawrence's nephew holds the place of Superintendent of the shops and is entitled to seventy-five dollars a month. Thew draw their warrants on the salary fund for this amount, and then draw other warrants for him on the general expense fund for the fifty dollars which they give him in excess, as if they thought by that means to escape detection. It is a small steal, I know, but when we consider that it is a Board of Trustees that does the stealing and that the very one having the small stealers as well as the big ones under its care, the necessity for a thorough overhauling of their transactions becomes apparent. A committee consisting of Messrs. Holloway, Haag, Myers, Stone, Richards and Inman has been appointed to investigate into the other complaints of mismanagement, and it is fair to presume that they will not neglect to show up this palpable fraud on the State by those who were named by the Governor to hold positions of responsibility and honor.

Colonel Innis, the Warden of the Penitentiary, is not involved in this scandal that has been brought to light, though he naturally feels annoyed at the position it places him in as the visible head of the institution. I believe he is an upright, honest man, and desires to manage the penitentiary honestly and economically, but he is controlled by a Board of Trustees whose main object appears to be to put their relatives and pets into positions and then to squander the State's money in paying them in defiance of law.

THE REFORM FARM INVESTIGATION.

There is another investigation in progress here, a sort of star chamber performance, with locked doors and secret meetings, whose proceedings get out in spite of all their efforts to keep the public in the dark. That is the investigation into the management of the State Reform School for boys. It is an investigation with a purpose, and that purpose is to get up a hue and cry against Mr. Howe, the present Superintendent, so as to compel the Governor to appoint a new one in his stead from among the rank and file of the Democracy. This is the whole trouble. Somebody over at Lancaster wanted the Superintendent's place. The Governor declined to make any change, believing that the management of such an institution required some experience and training in that particular direction. The care and reformation of eight hundred boys who have been so unruly as to defy all the efforts of parental government he thought should hardly be given out to some little tuppenny township politician as a reward for his election day labors. So the old Governor talked when they came to him with this man or that man's papers certifying that he had been an earnest yawpper in the cause of Rise up, and wanted the place. This failed, though, and they next set about and accomplished their ends by defaming Mr. Howe's character. Charges were trumped up against him by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, charges that had no foundation in fact, and were not borne out by a single witness that be named. The investigation has been only thus far a vindication of Mr. Howe's management, in spite of all the efforts that have been made against him. And it is now almost certain that he will be reappointed Uncle William, with his experiments in changing the management of the penitentiary and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, to remind him of the difficulties that beset him, isn't going to be in a hurry to change the management of the reform school, the most successful one at this time in the United States.

COMPETITION IN GAS AND WATER.

Mr. Wallace, one of the Senators from Cincinnati, is the author of a bill which passed the Upper House of the Legislature to-day that will make a stir among the stockholders of the gas and water companies who hold a monopoly of these prime necessities of life in almost every city and large town in the State. It makes trade free in water and gas, just as it is in other things, and, of course, will if it ever becomes a law reduce their cost almost everywhere. The following section, copied from the bill, will give the best idea of its scope:

"Any corporation that may be formed under this act, if a gas company, shall have full power to enter into any contract or engagement with the authorities of the city, village or township within which such corporation may be located to supply such city, village or township with gas for public use as such city, village or township may be authorized by law to contract, and in all cases such corporation shall furnish to the private consumer gas at the same rate it is furnished for public use. And if there be more than one company in any city, village or township, then the authorities of such city, village or township shall arrange for the supply of gas for public use with the gas company that will supply the same upon the most favorable terms. All gas companies so formed shall furnish their own meters, as may be required by the Gas Commissioner, without charge to the gas consumer. Any water company formed under this act shall have full power to contract, and arrange with the authorities of the city, village or township in which the same may be established to supply the said city, village or township and the inhabitants thereon with pure water upon such terms, conditions, and at such rates as may be agreed on between the said water companies and the authorities of said city, village or township, but in no case shall the charges for water to the private consumer be greater than to the public consumer; and said water companies shall furnish at their own cost the proper water meters as may be required by law. Provided further, that no arrangement for furnishing gas or water by said companies for any period of time shall in any one instance extend beyond two years."

There is probability almost reading certainty that when this bill reaches the Lower House it will be passed on the double quick.
GUILDEFOILE.

MASSACHUSETTS is tired of waiting for Congress to do anything in the direction of specie resumption, and proposes to do some resuming on her own account. By consent, a bill was lately introduced in the Legislature of that State which provides that after January 1st, 1879, all taxes shall be paid in coin, gold certificates or national bank notes redeemable in gold upon demand; while all contracts in which some other kind of dollar is not stipulated shall be fulfilled with gold dollars.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 9, 1875.

The Senate met this evening and considered calendar bills on first reading. The following passed first reading:

An act authorizing corporations to change the par value of their shares of capital stock.

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

An act authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for attendance of juries in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

An act conferring additional jurisdiction on orphans' courts.

An act to limit the amount of tax that may be levied for school purposes.

An act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in this Commonwealth.

An act to provide for the submission to the voters of this Commonwealth, a proposition for the removal of the State Capital to the city of Philadelphia.

A supplement to an act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, approved May 11, A. D. 1874, relative to the management of said office.

An act to authorize the settlement of the claim of J. P. McCaskey, publisher of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, for advertising the new Constitution.

A supplement to an act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife, and parents and children, approved May 4, A. D. 1855.

An act to correct errors in the transcribing of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles and other bottles, and for the protection of bottlers and venders of mineral water and other beverages in this Commonwealth," approved the 9th day of April, 1870, and declaratory to what shall be evidence of registration and publication in regard to said bottles.

An act authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of any city of the second class in the Commonwealth.

An act to regulate boards of health in cities of the third class in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation of cities of the third class."

An act authorizing certain public and municipal corporations in this Commonwealth to collect the cost of laying water pipes in the streets, lanes, alleys and highways of certain cities by lien or suit as municipal claims are now collected in the said cities respectively.

An act to provide for the taxation and protection of dogs in the Commonwealth.

An act to provide for the measurement, inspection and surveying of all kinds of sawed lumber, square timber, round logs, or timber in any shape and form.

An act fixing the hours of keeping open city and county offices.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to prescribe the manner by which the courts may divide boroughs into wards," approved May 14, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to road laws in Delaware county," approved April 12, A. D. 1869, and to an act approved March 17, A. D. 1870, entitled "An act relating to road laws in Delaware county," approved April 12, A. D. 1869.

A further supplement to an act, entitled "An act creating a board for the erection of City Hall in the city of Pittsburgh," approved March 1, A. D. 1867.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act creating Martin Monaghan, of the borough of Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill, an auctioneer for the counties of Schuylkill and Columbia," so far as the same relates to Schuylkill county.

An act to place the inmates of insane asylums under the protection of the laws.

An act authorizing the burgess and town council of each of the several boroughs throughout this Commonwealth to levy and collect a gas, kerosene oil and water tax.

An act to provide for the regulation and taxation of dogs in the township of Lower Turkeyfoot, and the boroughs of New Centerville, Ursina and Confluence, in Somerset county.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certan offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the the third class." [With amendments.]

The Local Option Repeal bill was reported from committee with a domestic wine and malt liquor license amendment.

The General Appropriation bill was reported with slight amendments. The ten thousand dollar appropriation asked for the Pittsburgh Homœpathic Hospital was negatived in the Finance Committee.

The House resolution relative to the Treasury investigation was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock, and proceeded to consider calendar bills on third reading. The following passed finally:

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the destruction, and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles," approved the 22d day of March, 1862.

An act for the establishment of new counties in this Commonwealth.

An act to authorize an additional law judge of the several courts in the Nineteenth Judicial district.

A supplement to an act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, and for other purposes, approved May 23, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to confer upon the courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth power to annex the land, or parts thereof, of persons resident in one district to another district for school purposes," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1867.

An act to provide for the publication of the tenth volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

An act supplementary to an act regulating the appointment and pay of fish wardens and water bailiffs, approved the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874.

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurers, and to repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers, passed the 15th day of April, 1834, approved the 8th day of April, 1874," in regard to the compensation of county treasurers.

An act relating to the courts of this Commonwealth.

Joint resolution ordering Hollingsworth's map of the Delaware river and the Centennial grounds for the second annual report of the Bureau of Statistics.

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for their compensation.

Joint resolution to provide that 3,000 additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book for 1875 be published for the use of the members of the Legislature, 500 copies thereof for the use of the members of the Senate and 2,500 copies thereof for the use of the members of the House.

An act to reimburse G. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan School at Phillipsburgh, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Armstrong.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Centre.

The joint resolution relative to the purchase of a railroad map to accompany the Auditor General's report on railroads, canals, &c., for the year ending December 31, 1874, was indefinitely postponed.

The act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," approved May 9, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign all revenues derived from the taxation of the capital stock of railroad, canal and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the sinking fund and all the other State taxes to the general revenue fund, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 102, nays 80. A motion to reconsider this vote was laid on the table—yeas 90, nays 75.

While the above bill was under consideration, the following letter from the State Treasurer was read:

Hon. W. Cooper Talley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

DEAR SIR—On the 19th ult. a bill was read in place in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act suplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,' approved May 9, 1874, amending the eleventh section thereof so as to assign all revenues derived from the taxation of the capital stock of railroad, canal and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the sinking fund, and all other taxes to the general revenue fund," which was referred to your committee. It is intended to carry into effect the concluding sections of my last annual report, by diverting from the sinking fund, for the general purposes of the Treasury, the taxes upon the capital stock of all corporations except railroad companies. The fact that the monthly statement of the Treasury, made and published on the first inst., exhibits but $59 04, applicable to any purpose except to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, will probably be sufficient excuse, in your estimation, for the liberty I take in now urging prompt and favorable action by your committee upon this bill.

According to the eleventh section of the act of the 9th of May, 1874, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," the sinking fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of the public works or any part thereof, income from or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth and the tax upon the capital stock of all corporations of the Commonwealth. All other revenues of the State, by the terms of this section, belong to the general fund.

The fifteenth section of the same act, pursuing the language of the Constitution, provides that, except in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund of the State shall be applied otherwise than in the extinction of the public debt; while the sixteenth section imposes on the State Treasurer the penalty of impeachment and removal from office for a misapplication of the fund.

The receipts of the sinking fund for the current year, under the act of 1874, will vary but little from the following estimate: Tax on corporation stock, $2,000,000; proceeds of the sale of public works, $460,000; interest on the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, $175,000. Of this amount there will be required for the payment of interest, $1,420,000, leaving a balance of $1,215,000 applicable to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debt. This amount is in excess of the requirements of the Constitution ($250,000) by $965,000.

While the Commonwealth is thus discharging more than her constitutional duty to holders of the public loans, the legislation of 1874 has failed to provide a fund sufficient for the payment of other creditors. The receipts of the Treasury for the present fiscal year from all sources, except the tax upon stocks and other components of the sinking fund already enumerated, cannot exceed $3,400,000, whilst the general and ordinary expenses of the government will reach nearly $4,000,000. For the items constituting both of these estimates I beg to refer you to my annual report.

As a necessary result of the act of 1874, the principal of the public debt must be reduced during this year $1,200,000, while the general creditors of the State, holding warrants of the Auditor General to the amount of nearly half a million dollars, must remain unpaid. The Commonwealth, with a full Treasury, will be placed in the position of a defaulter to her general creditors, and the State Treasurer, with an abundance of funds in his custody, will be compelled to dishonor official drafts or become liable to impeachment and removal from office. The Treasury may be relieved of its embarrassments by the imposition of additional taxes to the amount of half a million dollars, or by pruning, if practicable, the usual annual appropriations so as to bring their aggregate under $3,400,000. If it is the sense of the Legislature that the reduction of the debt must be maintained at the rate of $1,200,000 annually, as contemplated by the act of 1874, one of these alternatives must be adopted. If not, a portion of the revenues of the sinking fund must be applied by law to the general uses of the Treasury. This is provided for by the bill now before your committee. As before mentioned, the receipts from the tax upon capital stock are, in round numbers, $2,000,000, of which about $1,400,000 is derived from the tax upon the capital stock of railroad companies. The latter tax is, by the proposed legislation, left in the sinking fund; the tax upon the capital stock of all other corporations, amounting to about $600,000, being transferred to the general fund. This act will make sufficient provisions for the wants of the general Treasury, and will leave in the sinking fund $600,000 for the annual redemption of the principal of the public debt.

Yours respectfully,
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

At the evening session the consideration of calendar bills on third reading was continued, and the following passed finally:

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Berks.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill vacancy in the Third district of Philadelphia.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writ of election to fill the vacancy in the district composed of the county of Washington.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to allow the voters of the borough of Coatesville, county of Chester, to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors."

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of B. F. Burroughs, engineer, and Daniel Best, fireman, for services rendered from October 1 to December 1, 1874, under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

An act making appropriation for the maintenance of the hospital for the insane for the Northern district of Pennsylvania at Danville, for the completion of the north wing and for furnishing the north wing, to reimburse the hospital for insurance.

An act to appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the Wilkesbarre city hospital.

An act to appropriate the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the University of Pennsylvania.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of Emanuel Peters.

An act to provide for the expenses required by an act, entitled "An act to provide for the continuance of the maintenance of the destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved April 9, A. D. 1867.

An act to provide for the support of the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

An act to provide for an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren.

An act to provide for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charities.

The joint resolution to provide for the purchase of Purdon's Digest, and the act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, were lost.

At eleven o'clock the House began on Senate bills.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 10, 1875.

The following passed finally:

An act authorizing appeals from assessment in this Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas.

An act to authorize the acquisition by the several counties of this Commonwealth for the use of the county of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls thereon.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations," approved April 24, A. D. 1874, relative to the bonus to be paid by corporations upon renewal of their charters.

An act authorizing certain cities in this Commonwealth to regulate sewer charges by ordinance of council.

A further supplement to the act, entitled "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved January 30, A. D. 1874.

An act regulating the passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

An act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers, inn keepers and boarding-house keepers.

The following passed second reading:

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, applying the benefits of said act to improvement companies and regulating the same.

An act amending the third section of an act defining what shall constitute legal holidays, approved April 2, 1873.

An act for the protection of fish in the State of Pennsylvania.

An act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines [With amendment].

A supplement to an act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, approved May 11, A. D. 1874, relative to the management of said office.

An act for the relief of Amy E. Maxwell, widow of James G. Maxwell, deceased.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certain offences in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class [With amendments.]

The following passed first reading:

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of the Commonwealth."

An act to provide for the measurement, inspection and surveying of all kinds of sawed lumber, square timber, round logs, or timber in any shape and form.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to regulate the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights."

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passages of ordinances," &c., approved May 23, A. D. 1874.

Mr. Bechtel, Democrat, of Schuylkill, endeavored to get up the Local Option Repeal bill, but, after some wrangling over a point of order, it went over for the present. It will probably come up to-morrow.

HOUSE.

A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill providing the means of securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, was voted down and the bill passed first reading.

The following also passed first reading:

Joint resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the reports of Board of Commissioners of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to enable the members of the bar of Crawford county to form a library association with corporate powers," approved February 10, A. D. 1870.

A supplement to an act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, approved the 11th day of May, 1874, relative to management of said office.

An act to extend the time for the construction of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroads or railway corporations of this Commonwealth under any general law.

Joint resolution for the appointment of a clerk and accountant by the committee of the House to investigate the State Treasury, and to pay them their compensation.

An act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers for the International Exhibition of the year 1876, and make appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

An act appropriating five thousand dollars to the public hospital of the city of Erie, for the purpose of improving and completing its buildings.

An act granting a pension to Josiah Brinard, of East Vincent township, Chester county.

An act to continue the pension of George Robinson, of Perry county.

An act for the relief of Jacob Idle, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act regulating boroughs," approved the 3d day of April, A. D. 1851, extending the provisions of said act so as to empower boroughs to levy and collect annually, for borough purposes, a tax not exceeding one cent on the dollar on the valuation assessed for county purposes; requiring the burgess and council of every borough to fix at their first meeting following the municipal election in each and every year the rate of taxation for every year, and limiting the right to levy and collect such tax to one-half of one cent on the dollar, unless a higher rate of taxation shall be necessary to pay and extinguish debts previously incurred, or to defray expenses of permanent improvements.

The following passed second reading:

An act relating to judgments and stay of executions.

A further supplement to an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks, approved March 31, 1860.

An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands within the State and bordering on the Ohio river, for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, lock-houses, offices, and the necessary structures for the construction and maintenance of slackwater navigation on the said river, and ceding jurisdiction over the same, and for imposing fines and penalties for wilful injuries to the grounds, buildings and appurtenances, acquired under the provisions of this act.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to regulate the rates of fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny," approved March 1, 1867.

The act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, which was lost last night, was reconsidered and passed finally.

A large portion of the morning and all the afternoon session was occupied in considering the Free Pipe bill. Messrs. Long, Christy, Graham, Campbell and others spoke in favor of the bill, which, at six o'clock, passed second reading, with several amendments—yeas 91, nays 86. The chances of its passing third reading are not good, and it has no prospect at all in the Senate. A motion, made in the morning, to indefinitely postpone the bill, being voted down—yeas 60, nays 114—led to the belief that it would pass by a large majority; but the close vote in the evening indicated a sudden change.

At the evening session, the rules were suspended to allow members to call up bills, until nine o'clock. An hour of utter confusion ensued, different gentlemen endeavoring to be recognized to get local bills through. At nine o'clock, the regular order of bills on second reading was resumed and is now being considered.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 9, 1875.

The House, to-day, with its usual perversity, defeated a bill to reduce the revenues of the sinking fund, and to increase those of the general fund of the Treasury, simply, I suppose, because the Republican State officers asked for the change.

Under the act passed last winter, the revenues applicable to the general fund are estimated for the current year at $3,200,000; and those applicable to the sinking fund at $2,600,000. Out of this latter fund the interest on the public debt, amounting to $1,420,000 is to be paid, and the amount fixed in the Constitution for the annual reduction of the public debt, $250,000, in all $1,670,000, leaving $930,000 in the sinking fund more than is absolutely required; and the proposition was to rearrange the items of revenue so as to reduce the total to $2,000,000, and increase the general fund to $3,800,000.

This the House has refused to do, leaving but $3,200,000 to be appropriated for general purposes, and of this amount $300,000 belongs to the Centennial Fund, under last year's appropriation. Of the remainder, $2,900,000, the General Appropriation bill appropriates $2,200,000, leaving but $700,000 for general purposes.

Now, if the House thinks $3,200,000 enough to carry on the government, why does it appropriate *more?* By what authority does it undertake to appropriate money that is not and will not be in the Treasury to appropriate? Yet this is just what it has done. Mr. Reighard, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said in the debate to-day that $3,200,000 was enough; yet be has reported to the House, and had passed, there, either on first, second or third reading, the following list of appropriations:

General Appropriation bill	$2,200,000
Exhibition, minerals and schools at Centennial	25,000
House of Refuge, Philadelphia	35,000
Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia	25,000
Lackawanna Hospital	10,000
Wilkesbarre Hospital	20,000
Media Training School	33,000
Dixmont Hospital	43,000
Warren Hospital	150,000
Danville Hospital	56,000
Harrisburg Hospital	35,000
Colored Orphans' School	2,000
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh prison societies	3,200
Industrial Home for Blind Women	2,000
Western Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum	16,000
Pensions and gratuities	50,000
Board of Public Charities	7,700
Philadelphia Deaf and Dumb	162,100
Western Penitentiary	35,000
Eastern Penitentiary	35,000
Northern Home for Friendless Children	5,000
Soldiers' orphans	446,000
Normal schools	50,000
Pennsylvania University	125,000
Reform School, Pittsburgh	116,500
New Insane Hospital, Philadelphia	50,000
Philadelphia Institution for Blind	39,000
Western University, Pittsburgh	100,000
	$3,876,500
To which add permanent appropriations already made	100,000
	$3,976,500

or $4,000,000 in round numbers, while there is but $2,900,000 with which to make payment. The House is bound to provide more means for the Treasury, if it expects these appropriations to be paid; and if it does *not* expect them to be paid, it has no right to make them.

It is plain, therefore, that, as no more money can now be provided for the Treasury, that no more can be paid out than actually comes into it. The following are imperative, and it is not likely that any appropriations, beyond what are contained in the following list, will be considered as having any claims to be paid:

General Appropriation bill	$2,200,000
Centennial	300,000
Permanent appropriations to military, etc	100,000
Soldiers' orphans	446,000
Pensions and gratuities	50,000
	$3,096,000
Leaving for salaries at penitentiaries, houses of refuge, insane hospitals, etc	104,000
Total general fund	$3,200,000

The sum of $104,000 will not begin to pay the salaries and running expenses of two penitentiaries, two houses of refuge, four insane hospitals, and the other institutions for idiotic, deaf and dumb, and blind; and if there is not enough for that, there will be nothing for building expenses, extensions, &c., at either of them.

The friends of these institutions, therefore, and of all others interested in pending appropriations, must blame the Democratic House of Representatives, and it only, for the failure to supply the means for paying them. They had the opportunity, and they refused to use it, and they alone must take the responsibility.

It may be asked, was there not a balance in the Treasury of a million or so? There was, but it belonged to the sinking fund. The balance in the general fund, on February 1st, was under one hundred dollars.

SPECIAL.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT SCRANTON.

Two Boys Crushed to Death in a Coal Mine—A Choice Example of Heroism.

SCRANTON, PA., March 9.—A shocking accident occurred at Mount Pleasant mine, in this city, to-day, by which two boys named Henry Welsh and John Owens, were crushed to death in a coal screen. Both lads were employed in the screen room separating slate from coal. Welsh was in the act of stepping across the screen, when his foot was caught in the ponderous machine, which was revolving slowly. His cries brought to his aid his companion, Owens, a boy some fifteen years of age, who, bravely and in the face of a fearful fate, sought to extricate him. In the effort his arm was caught in the screen, and before the machinery could be brought to a standstill, both boys were crushed into a shapeless mass, their heads and arms severed from their bodies and altogether presenting a shocking spectacle.

CLEVELAND.

Convention to Organize the Greenback Party—Object and Scope of the Movement.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—A convention to organize an Independent, or Greenback, political party will meet at Hollis Hall, this city, to-morrow. A number of delegates, principally from the West, have arrived, and many are expected to-night and to-morrow. A conference of delegates, including several prominent Labor Union leaders and greenback agitators, was held at Industrial Hall this afternoon, the nature or result of which has not been ascertained. Preparations for the convention have been made under the immediate auspices of the Workingmen's Association, and the movement seems to be particularly in the interest of the laboring class.

Keep Out of the Black Hills!

OMAHA, March 6.—General Ord has instructed Colonel Bradley, Commandant at Fort Laramie, to send out a force to bring in the remainder of the Sioux City Black Hills party, who are reported to be in a suffering condition, if the two men who came in from the Hills will guide the command. Orders have been issued to prevent any one else going into that country, and any one trying it will undoubtedly be followed and driven out by the military.

The indications are that over a thousand men will be ready to march from Sioux City for the Black Hills by April 1, the time fixed for the departure of Gordon's expedition.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE REPUBLICANS GAIN IN EVERY DIRECTION.

NO CHOICE OF GOVERNOR.

The Republican Legislature will Elect Cheney.

One Republican Congressman Probably Lost.

BOSTON, March 9.—Dispatches from New Hampshire indicate an unusually large vote by each party, and a possible Republican victory through the Prohibition vote, which is very generally being cast for the Republican nominees. The Republicans already claim the Governor and the Second and Third Congressional districts. The election of Frank Jones, Democratic Congressional candidate in the First district, is conceded by the Republicans. Portsmouth, in the First district, has gone Democratic by an increased majority. Jones has a majority there of 100, against a Democratic majority of 11 last year.

A Concord dispatch, from a Republican source, says: "The news of a Republican victory is confirmed beyond doubt, and jubilations have begun everywhere. Cheney's majority is probably small. The Legislature is Republican by a good working majority. It is known that Jones, Democrat, is elected in the First district, and Blair, Republican, in the Third, Kent, his opponent, running behind his ticket. The contest is close in the Second district."

The *Monitor* says: "The returns received this afternoon indicate, beyond a peradventure, that the Republican party has won a triumph, even if it has not made a clean sweep, and has undoubtedly elected Cheney on a popular vote and carried the House by an overwhelming majority and the Senate two to one. Returns from forty-nine towns give Cheney, Republican, 7,686; Roberts, Democrat, 7,715; White, Prohibitionist, 149; scattering, 3. These towns gave last year: McCutchins, Republican, 6,581; Weston, Democrat, 7,160; Blackmar, Prohibitionist, and scattering, 503—a Republican gain of 902. The Republican State Committee are confident that they have carried the State. The indications are that the Republicans have elected their Governor and carried the Senate and House of Representatives. Wonderful Republican gains are reported from almost every section of the State."

The Democrats are reticent as to the result, but are confident that further returns will elect their Governor and possibly Pike, their Congressional candidate in the Second district.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—Ninety-five towns give Cheney, Republican, 14,762; Roberts, Democrat, 13,937; White, Prohibitionist, and scattering, 244. These towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 12,739; Weston, Democrat, 13,083; Blackman, Prohibitionist, and scattering, 785—which is a net gain for Cheney of 1,711.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—Sufficient returns have already come in to insure, beyond doubt, a sweeping victory for the Republicans. The Republicans claim that they have elected Cheney Governor by the people, and all three Congressmen; that they will have a majority of thirty or forty in the Legislature; also a majority in the Senate, as the returns already show the election of seven Senators. At present these claims seem well founded. The Gubernatorial majority, however, will probably be small.

CONCORD, N. H., 11 P. M., March 9.—One hundred and thirty towns give Cheney, Republican, 21,928; Roberts, Democrat, 19,738; White, Temperance, and scattering, 360. These towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 18,917; Weston, Democrat, 18,442; Blackman, Temperance, and scattering, 1,207—which is a gain for Cheney of 2,517.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10, 1.30 A. M.—The cities of Portsmouth, Concord, Exeter, Lebanon, Littleton, Nashua, Keene, Rochester, Dover and Claremont return an aggregate Republican vote this year, of 8,549; and a Democratic vote of 6,876; against last year's totals of 7,478 Republican and 6,635 Democratic. One hundred and sixty-eight towns give Cheney, Republican, 27,482; Roberts, Democrat, 25,672; White, Prohibitionist, and scattering, 478. These towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 23,878; Weston, Democrat, 23,756; Blackmer and scattering, 1,556—which is a gain for Cheney of 2,764.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—Returns from 232 towns and wards give Cheney, Republican, 37,013; Roberts, Democratic, 36,096; White and scattering, 624. The net Republican gain over last year's vote is 2,869. The remaining towns last year gave a Democratic majority of 790. This indicates that Cheney and Roberts will run with about an even vote, the scattering votes barring the election of either by the people. Both parties claim a majority of the Senatorial districts. The Democrats claim the House by 15 to 20, while the Republicans also claim 13 majority.

In the First Congressional district, the election of Jones, Democrat, is conceded by both parties. Blair is elected over Kent, Democrat, in the Third district; while the Second is still in doubt and confidently claimed by both parties.

The *Monitor*, Republican, claims that Hon. A. F. Pike and Hon. H. W. Blair, of Plymouth, both Republicans, are elected to Congress; that the Republicans have a good working majority in the House of Representatives; and that the Republicans have elected six of the twelve Senators, with several districts in doubt.

The *Patriot*, Democratic, says there is no election of Governor by the people: that the Republicans have five Senators and the Democrats four, with two districts in doubt; and that the Democrats have a majority in the House. The *Patriot* also claims the election of Jones and Bell, Democrats, to Congress, with the Third district in doubt.

The *People*, Democratic, also claims a substantial victory for its party, with the exception of the Third district, which it considers doubtful.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Returns from all but eight towns have been received. 259 towns and wards give Cheney, Republican, 38,771; Roberts, Democrat, 38,688; White, Temperence, and scattering, 678. The same towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 33,860; Weston, Democrat, 35,205; Blackman, Temperance, and scattering, 2,077. Republican net gain, 2,827; Cheney's minority 595.

The towns yet to be heard from gave last year: McCutchins, Republican, 281; Weston, Democrat, 313; scattering 7. Adding last year's vote in these towns, makes the Republican gain 2,788 and Cheney's minority 634.

The footings from the Congressional districts elect Jones, Democrat, in the First district, by 472 plurality; Bell, Democrat, in the Second district, by 154 plurality; and Blair, Republican, in the Third district, by 73 plurality.

The Republicans have a majority in the House, but the exact figures cannot be given. The Senate stands five Republicans and five Democrats, with no choice in two districts.

There is no election of Governor by the people, and the duty of selection will devolve upon the Legislature, which will doubtless elect Cheney, the Republican candidate. The Democrats claim a majority in the Council, though the districts have not been figured sufficiently to determine finally. The vote in the State yesterday is said to have been the largest ever polled.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

GERMANY INTERROGATES ITALY ON PAPAL MATTERS.

LONDON, March 11, 5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law, and complains that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

France.

RUMORS OF A COUP D'ETAT.

Paris, March 10—Rumors of a contemplated *coup d'etat* by the Bonapartists cause some uneasiness.

A CABINET FORMED AT LAST.

PARIS, March 10.—It is officially announced that a Ministry has been formed, as follows: M. Buffet, Minister of Interior; M. Dufaure, of Justice; M. Leon Say, of Finance; M. Wallon, of Public Instruction; Vicompte De Meaux (of the Right) of Agriculture; Duke Decazes, of Foreign Affairs; Gen. De Cissey, of War; Admiral De Montaignac, of Marine; M. Ciullaux, of Public Works.

COLUMBUS.

Democratic Legislative Caucus—Conditional Resolution for a Final Adjournment March 29—God-in-the-Constitution Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10, 1875.

A Democratic caucus of the Legislature met to-night and agreed to a resolution for a *sine die* adjournment on the 29th of March, with a proviso attached that they should get the General Appropriation bill through first. They also adopted a resolution declaring the necessity of passing a bill to reduce the fees of county officers, and Revisor's bill to prevent corporations passing prohibitory ordinances. They would scarcely have adopted the first of these, had it not been for the presence of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in the city, and their unanimous adoption of a resolution calling for a law to cut down the pay of county officers. This inspired the Legislature with a determination to push through some one of the five or six bills for that purpose now pending.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—A meeting, preliminary to the assembling of the State Convention to-morrow to take action relative to recognizing Almighty God in the Constitution of the United States, was held this evening, about two hundred and fifty persons, including spectators, being present. Speeches were made by F. R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, and J. R. N. Sloan, of Allegheny City.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1875.

Panic in the Senate.

While Senator Merrimon was speaking this afternoon, a sudden panic was produced in the Senate Chamber by an explosion. Hundreds of persons rushed from the galleries, and nearly all of the Senators made rather an undignified exit. Some cried out that the large steam boiler under the Senate refectory had exploded, while others said that the elevator had fallen. An examination disclosed the cause to be the explosion of one of the gas pipes under the pavement, in the lower floor in the northwest corner of the Senate wing. The tiling was torn up for a distance of several feet, but, strange to say, no one was injured. A break in the pipe allowed the gas to escape in sufficient quantities to come in contact with the flames of a chandelier suspended overhead, and hence the explosion. The whole lower floor of that portion of the Capitol was at once thrown into darkness until candles were procured. As soon as the nature of the accident was made known, confidence was restored in the Senate Chamber and Mr. Merrimon resumed his speech.

Secretary Fish for England.

It is stated to-night, on high authority, that Secretary Fish is to be sent to England, to succeed General Schenck.

A Branch Mint for the West.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress the Senate Committee on Finance, to whom were referred various Senate bills proposing to establish mints or branch mints at Chicago, Omaha, Saint Louis, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, submitted the following resolution, which was passed:

"*Resolved*, That, as it appears expedient to establish a branch mint for the coinage of silver, the President of the United States be requested to institute inquiries as to the proper place for the establishment of a branch mint at some point in the Western States, or in the Mississippi Valley, taking into account all questions of economy and facilities of distribution, and report upon the same at the commencement of the next session of Congress."

It appeared by memorials and various documents presented to the committee, together with the oral statements made by several gentlemen in behalf of their respective localities, that a branch mint, to be located in some central part of the West, in the valley of the Mississippi, was actually required, and would be exceedingly useful in the coinage of silver. The arguments presented showed, however, a considerable difference of opinions, if not of facts, as to the respective merits of the respective localities. One of the first questions which arose was that of economy as to the cost of freight. Where the ores, coal, and sulphuric acid could be brought together at the cheapest rates, other things being equal, seemed to be the appropriate place for reducing the ores to coin or bullion. It was also necessary to consider the scarcely less important collateral questions, such as the amount of capital required to handle and to hold the ores while in the process of separation and conversion into bullion or coin; the most favorable point of distribution and ultimate circulation of coin; and the facilities for the immediate establishment of a branch mint. These questions involved a wider and more careful examination of the facts than was possible to be given by any committee at the late session of Congress, and it was of great importance when the question was decided that it should be determined so as to promote the highest and lasting interests of the country.

The information before the committee did not permit them to reach a conclusion of the matter, very properly regarded in several States with considerable interest, without some doubt as to which of the competing points would best promote the permanent public interests, and they therefore recommended the adoption of the resolution.

The President will at once institute the inquiries necessary to the collection of all information which will lead to the selection of a suitable point for the establishment of the proposed branch mint, as stated in the above resolution. It was mentioned in these dispatches some weeks ago that the President considered Chicago as the most advantageous locality, all things considered, and unless the inquiries contemplated give satisfactory evidence in favor of another point, Chicago will be recommended as the proper location.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1875.

Arkansas Garland Government to be Recognized.

At the Cabinet session on Tuesday, the question of recognizing the Garland government in Arkansas was considered, the discussion being participated in by all the members. As a result of the discussion, the President announced to the Cabinet his determination to recognize the Garland government, and requested that the different Cabinet officers take the necessary steps to inaugurate the same official relations between the various departments of the General Government and the State of Arkansas, as exist between the departments and other States of the Union. The Centennial Commissioners appointed some time ago by Governor Garland, will be recognized at the Department of State, and the quota of arms due the State can now be drawn.

John Cessna for Sergeant-at-Arms.

It is stated to-night that ex-Representative Cessna will be a competitor for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, in place of French, whose removal is not at all improbable. The contest promises to be quite lively, as the aspirants flock in from all quarters.

The New Belgian Treaty.

The new commercial treaty with Belgium, ratified to-day, lessens the concessions granted by the United States in the treaty of 1858 to Belgium. The provisions are more consonant with the interests of this country.

Sheridan Talks with the President.

Lieutenant General Sheridan arrived in Washington this morning. As soon as possible, he proceeded to the White House and had a long interview with the President, during the course of which he gave an account of his impressions of the present status of affairs in Louisiana. Within the last three weeks there has been a decided and marked change for the better. The excitement which ran to such fever heat during January, has materially subsided and there is no apprehension of trouble in the future, in the way of any attempted forcible interference with the Kellogg government. The continued presence of the troops is considered advisable, however, as a measure of just and proper precaution, with due regard to the interests of all classes. The belief is that the proposed compromise will be finally accepted as the only practicable solution of the difficulties which have environed the State, notwithstanding the opposition which it has encountered in some quarters. The Lieutenant General was called upon to-night by a large number of army officers. Having fulfilled the object of his visit here—to have a conference with the President—he will leave Washington to-morrow, returning by way of Chicago to his post at New Orleans, where he has authority to remain as long as he deems circumstances require his presence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1875.

THE CONTEMPLATED CALL OF BONDS.

It is intimated at the Treasury Department that the contemplated call for the retirement of $30,000,000 of bonds, on account of the sinking fund, will not be made for a day or two, and it has not yet been decided what numbers of bonds are to be called in.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1875.

OUTSTANDING LEGAL TENDERS.

The Treasury balances to-morrow will show a decrease in the outstanding legal tenders of $1,285,100 an order for canceling that amount having been sent to the United States Treasury to-day. This will exhibit the outstanding legal tenders at $380,714,900. Other reductions will be made as soon as the national bank notes are issued.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1875.

TARIFF RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the New York Board of Trade to-day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That tariff laws should be framed with a view of raising the necessary revenue from the least possible number of articles, and as far as possible from articles that are not manufactured or produced in the United States; that no duties should be imposed on raw materials which enter largely into manufactures; that all duties should be specific, without regard to value, and classifications simple and distinct.

The Law of Lay-Over Tickets.

In 1871 James E. Bryce set out for Chicago from San Francisco by the Pacific railroads and the Rock Island, having as baggage, duly checked, a trunk and box of photographs. At Winton, Iowa, being unable to travel through ill health, he left the train and remained five days on a lay-over ticket, arriving in Chicago, October 11, 1871. His baggage reached Chicago October 6, and was destroyed in the great fire. He brought suit to recover its value, and in the Circuit court has recovered a part, certain articles not pertaining to an ordinary traveler's equipment not being allowed for. The Supreme court reversed this judgment, the most interesting part of its decision reading as follows:

> The baggage of a passenger was usually delivered to him on his arrival at his destination, and if, for any reason, he failed to call for it, the common carrier had a right to store it in a warehouse and become a warehouseman only. Such storage was for the benefit of the passenger, and public interest did not demand that a railroad company should be responsible as common carrier after a reasonable time to claim and take away baggage, nor ought the passenger to be able to extend its liability for his own convenience nor by reason of inevitable accident to himself.
>
> It was contended that the company consented to the delay by giving the "lay-over" ticket. But it was under no legal liability to do this, and it was done only for the humane purpose of accommodating the passenger, who was physically unable to pursue his journey. This was no fault of the company, and if it was willing to oblige him in his extremity, its responsibility ought not for that reason to be enlarged, for had his sickness been prolonged it would certainly be unreasonable to compel the company to still be responsible as insurer for his baggage.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1875.

Secretary Gorham read the following letter from Vice President Wilson:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1875.

Hon. Geo. C. Gorham.

DEAR SIR:—Please state to the Senate that an absence from the city for two or three days will prevent me from being present to-morrow.

Very respectfully, H. WILSON.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution declaring Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. McCREERY asked that the election be by ballot. Agreed to, and Mr. ANTHONY withdrew the resolution submitted by him. Messrs. Anthony and McCreery were appointed tellers.

Mr. ANTHONY nominated Thos. W. Ferry, of Michigan.

Mr. STEVENSON nominated A. G. Thurman, of Ohio.

The vote having been taken, the result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 64; necessary to a choice, 33; Ferry 39, Thurman 25. Mr. Ferry having received a majority, was declared to be elected, and was escorted to the chair by Mr. Thurman.

Upon taking the chair, he said: Senators, for this distinguished assurance of your confidence I thank you. Relying upon your generous support to my endeavors to meet with impartiality the requirements of the chair, I will at once enter upon its duties with which you have so kindly honored me.

Mr. ANTHONY then submitted the usual resolution directing the Secretary to notify the President of the election of Mr Ferry as Presidant *pro tempore* of the Senate, which was agreed to.

MR. SARGENT presented the credentials of Newton Booth, United States Senator from California for six years from March 4th, 1875, which were read.

Mr. Booth was escorted to the desk by Mr. Sargent and the oath of office administered by Mr. Ferry.

On motion of MR. ANTHONY the Senate then proceeded to the election of standing committees, having first suspended the rule requiring the chairman of each committee to be elected by ballot. The list of standing committees was then read by Secretary Gorham, as follows:

Privileges and Elections—Morton (Chairman), Logan, Alcorn, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron, of Wisconsin, McMillan, Saulsbury, Merrimon.

Foreign Relations—Cameron, of Pennsylvania (Chairman), Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, Johnson, of Tennessee.

Finance—Sherman (Chairman), Morrill, of Vermont, Ferry, of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones, of Nevada, Bayard, Kernan.

Appropriations — Morrill, of Maine (Chairman), Windom, West, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Eaton, Wallace, Davis.

Commerce—Conkling (Chairman), Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Burnside, McMillan, Gordon, Dennis, McDonald.

Manufactures— Robertson (Chairman), Booth, Bruce, Withers, Wallace.

Agriculture — Frelinghuysen (Chairman), Robertson, Harvey, Davis, Gordon.

Military Affairs — Logan (Chairman), Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Ransom, Burnside, Randolph, Cockerill.

Naval Affairs—Cragin (Chairman), Anthony, Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, Conover, Norwood, Whyte.

Judiciary—Edmunds (Chairman), Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Thurman, Stevenson.

Postoffices and Post roads—Hamlin (Chairman), Ferry, of Michigan, Dorsey, Jones, of Nevada, Dawes, Paddock, Saulsbury, Johnson, of Tennessee.

Public Lands—Oglesby (Chairman), Windom, Harvey, Boutwell, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald, Jones, of Florida.

Private Land Claims—Thurman (Chairman), Bayard, Bogy, Ferry, of Connecticut, Allison.

Indian Affairs—Allison (Chairman), Oglesby, Morrill, of Maine, Ingalls, Clayton, Bogy, McCreery.

Pensions—Ingalls (Chairman), Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald, Withers.

Revolutionary Claims — Stevenson (Chairman), Johnston, of Virginia, Goldthwaite, Morrill, of Vermont, Wright.

Claims—Wright (Chairman), Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christiancy, McMillan, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Caperton, Cockerill, Jones, of Florida.

District of Columbia—Spencer (Chairman), Hitchcock, Robertson, Dorsey, Ingalls, Merriman, Eaton.

Patents—Ferry, of Connecticut (Chairman), Windom, Dawes, Johnston, of Virginia, Kernan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill, of Vermont (Chairman), Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Paddock, Cooper, Whyte.

Territories—Hitchcock (Chairman), Cragin, Patterson, Christiancy, Sharon, Cooper, Maxey.

Railroads—West (Chairman), Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Sargent, Dawes, Ransom, Kelly, Caperton.

Mines and Mining—Sargent (Chairman), Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sharon, Goldthwaite, Randolph.

Revision of the Laws of the United States—Boutwell (Chairman), Alcorn, Christiancy, Caperton, Wallace.

Education and Labor—Patterson (Chairman), Ingalls, Morton, Ferry, of Connecticut, Burnside, Bruce, Gordon, Eaton, Maxey.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Clayton (Chairman), Wright, Oglesby, Sherman, Patterson, McCreery, Randolph.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Jones, of Nevada, (Chairman), Dawes, Dennis.

Printing—Anthony (Chairman), Howe, Saulsbury.

Library—Howe (Chairman), Edmunds, Ransom.

Rules—Ferry of Michigan, (Chairman), Hamlin, Merrimon.

Engrossed Bills—Bayard (Chairman), Withers, Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Conover (Chairman), Kelley, Robertson.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Windom (Chairman), Sherman, Conkling, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood, Davis, Johnston, of Virginia.

Levees of the Mississippi River—Alcorn (Chairman), Clayton, Harvey, Cooper, Cockerill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and Mr. MORTON continued his argument commenced yesterday.

After Mr. Morton had concluded his argument, Mr. MERRIMON took the floor and spoke against the resolution. Before cancluding, he yielded for a motion for an executive session, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

After a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria and Hungary; Horace C. Maynard, Minister Resident of the United States at Constantinople. Postmasters—Robert Love, Tenton, Tennessee; A. M. Patterson, Crestline, Ohio; John C. Douglas, Zanesville, Ohio; Robert W. Lampton, Ashland, Kentucky; H. D. Cutler, Stillwater, Minnesota; Thomas Hammond, McConnellsville, Ohio; Virgin B. Smith, Middleport, Ohio; Mrs. H.F. Lowe, Xenia, Ohio; James Mullineux, Gallipolis, Ohio; M.W. Coulter, Baxter Springs, Kansas; J. J. Matthews, Lyons, Iowa; W. T. Maxwell, Creston, Iowa; L. S. Fisher, Sparta, Wisconsin; Chas. Seymour, La Crosse, Wisconsin; James W. Ferguson, Neillsville, Wisconsin; H. A. Patterson, Janesville, Wisconsin; J. G. Bidaman, Canton, Illinois.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1875.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed, and Mr. MERRIMON continued his argument in opposition. He concluded his argument at two o'clock.

Mr. McCREERY obtained the floor, but yielded to an executive session.

The doors were soon reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Pension agent—Benjamin F. Bryant, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Collector of Internal Revenue—Howard Knowles, Fifth district of Illinois. Postmasters—W. T. Maxwell, Creston, Iowa; J. J. Matthews, Lyons, Iowa; J. W. Ferguson, Neilsville, Wisconsin; L. T. Fisher, Sparta, Wisconsin; Charles Seymour, LaCrosse, Wisconsin; A. M. Patterson, Crestline, Ohio; J. S. Hull, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Thos. Hammond, McConnellsville, Ohio; V. B. Smith, Middleport, Ohio; Mrs. M. F. Low, Xenia, Ohio; James Mulleneaux, Gallipolis, Ohio; A. S. McClure, Wooster, Ohio; J. G. Bridgman, Canton, Illinois; H. A. Patterson, Janesville, Wisconsin.

The President has nominated J. Burnham Kinsman to be United States District Judge for the Western district of Arkansas.

SUICIDE AT BROWNSVILLE.

A Prominent Physician Blows Out His Brains.

Dr. Charles W. Krepps, a prominent physician of Brownsville, Pa., committed suicide Sunday night, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The deceased, about a week ago, manifested symptons of insanity, and his friends had kept a close watch upon him until Sunday, when he appeared to have entirely recovered his reason, and a further watch upon his movements was deemed unnecessary. He had for many years boarded at the hotel of Ephraim Barr, and occupied a suite of rooms in a building adjoining the hotel, the room on the first floor as an office, and that in the second story as a sleeping room. The Doctor failing to appear at the breakfast table Monday morning, Mr. Barr, proprietor of the hotel, went to his room, and finding the door locked he broke it open. He found the unfortunate man in bed, and upon close examination he discovered that he was dead. A revolver at his side and a bullet hole in his head told the sad story of self-destruction.

The deceased was about forty years of age, and was a widower, his wife having died about eight years ago. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. J. R. Thornton, a member of the Legislature from this county, having been married to a sister of that gentleman. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, and was universally beloved in the community in which he resided, where a large number of relatives and friends will mourn his untimely taking off.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1875.

The money market of this city still moves in its peaceful rounds as calmly as could be wished. Paper that is classed as A No. 1 is scarcely ever found in the hands of the brokers; all that class of obligations going are taken by the banks on presentation. Some few transactions in income bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad are reported, the bonds passing as collateral at from 45 to 50 cents. *Bona fide* sales are reported at 52 to 54 cash, regardless of the accumulated interest. Occasionally interested parties send us reports of transactions at 75 to 80 cents., but on examination we find that the bonds have passed in exchange for commodities at these figures, the commodities in question being doubtless rated up to suit the occasion. We have every reason to believe that the interest on the bonds will be paid, and when the public are assured that the coupons will be regularly met, the bonds may sell up to 65 or 70, but above that mark they will never go. Our reasons for this opinion are that the first mortgage bonds of good roads like the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad are now selling at 75, and are held by strong parties, while the income bonds of the Valley road are a *fourth* mortgage on the old road, and a *third* mortgage on the Bennet's branch. The first mortgage on the extension, guaranteed principal and interest by the Pennsylvania Railroad, is selling at 85 to 86. The second mortgage is not in the market, as the whole of it is held by the State. The incomes therefore are not likely to advance to within 15 per cent. of the first lien upon the road.

—This time last year business people kept a watch on the hotel arrivals, to see how many people were coming to the city, and the number of packing cases on the side walks were counted and commented on as a sign of a revival of business; now they have learned that these signs are not reliable barometers of the condition of business. When business "revives" we shall all feel the thrill, and know of the fact without barometers; yet there are certain facts on which to base gueses at truth, and facts of favorable import are the adjournment of Congress, the defeat of the usury law at Harrisburg, and the near approach of spring, which surely must come soon. No further legislation that will unsettle values can be passed, and when spring really comes it must infuse life into business as well as into dead branches.

—Secretary Bristow has given it to be understood that the order of disbursements of money from the Federal Treasury will be, first, the payment of interest on the public debt; second, to the sinking fund, etc. This care of the sinking fund is properly placed second in importance. It has been in the past too lightly considered. The first transaction under the sinking fund law took place in May, 1869, when Secretary Boutwell purchased one million of bonds for the fund at 83.22. The last of these transactions took place under Mr. Richardson, September 24, 1873. The bonds purchased during the interval of nearly four years and a half amounted to $323,253,800, and cost in gold about $307,702,297. Since September, 1873, no bonds have been purchased for the sinking fund, inasmuch as the Treasury has had barely sufficient revenue to meet its own disbursements, the surplus last year amounting to no more than $2,344,822. The law of 1870 required the bonds to be canceled instead of being allowed to accumulate, as before, and the question arises with regard to the legislation on the subject, Has the sinking fund been abandoned? To this we reply in the negative. France and England have each in turn give up their sinking funds, but the United States has not as yet even proposed to adopt such a policy. It is believed that if the sense of the people were taken on this subject there would be an unanimous opposition to abandon the security so solemnly given, except, indeed, some equivalent support could be added to sustain the credit of the Government. It is not pretended that any such equivalent can be given. We may dismiss, therefore, the hypothesis of abandoning the sinking fund. It remains that this fund should be kept up by taxation.

It was long since discovered by the British nation that a sinking fund without a surplus was a stupendous cheat. That nation abolished it in 1829, and enacted that thenceforth the sum to be applied to the reduction of the national debt should be the actual annual surplus of receipts over expenditures. Mr. McCulloch computes the actual dead loss occasioned by keeping up the sinking fund during the war at 18,595,233 pounds sterling, or about ninety million dollars exclusive of expenses of the Commissioners. When the surplus revenue is equal to the contribution required by the fund, and no loans are contracted, then indebtedness is reduced just as it would be if sinking funds had never been heard of. When new loans are contracted, as they must be in war and frequently are in peace, a sinking fund is a sheer nullity, and commonly a source of positive expense. True policy consists in a rapid reduction of the public debt in time of peace, but in the present emergency the required surplus should be effected by a reduction of expenditure.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, March 9, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our stock market was very strong at the opening, but the bears were quick to observe a disposition on the part of holders to realize, and prices under this influence fell off about one per cent. throughout the active list. The market hardened after the decline, and gave evidence of still being a bull market, but the decline of the morning had frightened off many who had been disposed to buy, and the market grew tame but steady. Rumor asserted that the Union Pacific Railroad Company had declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., but diligent inquiries failed to elicit confirmation from sources which certainly ought to be posted. The directors meet to-morrow, and it is possible that the rumors of to-day is anticipatory of their action. Toward the close the market became heavy simultaneously with an advance in money to 7 per cent. These tactics have been resorted to before, and if not more successful than in the past we may look for higher prices for stocks and lower rates for money.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 10, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115	115	115½	115¼	....	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	....	119⅝	....	....	120	....
5-20's, 1862	....	116¼	....	....	116	....
5-20's, 1864	....	117⅛	....	....	117¼	....
5-20's, 1865	....	119⅛	....	....	119⅛	....
5-20's, 1865, new	....	118⅜	....	....	118⅜	....
5-20's, 1867	....	119⅜	....	....	119⅜	....
5-20's, 1867, regist'd	....	118⅝	....	....	119	....
5-20's, 1868	....	119⅜	....	....	119⅜	....
10-40's	....	113¾	....	....	113¾	....
10-40's, coupons	....	114	....	....	114	....
Currency 6's	....	119⅜	....	....	119¼	....
New 5 per cents	....	114⅝	....	....	114⅝	....
Western Union Tel	75¼	76¼	76¼	76	76½	76
Quicksilver	....	32	....	32	....	....
Pacific Mail	40½	40¼	40⅛	40¼	39⅞	39¾
Panama	112	....	....	111½	....	....
Adams Express	103	....	....	103	....	....
Wells-Fargo Exp's	86½	....	....	86	....	....
American Express	63	....	....	63¾	....	....
United States Exp's	59¼	....	....	60	....	....
New York Central	....	102⅝	....	102	....	102¼
Erie	....	27⅜	27⅜	....	27½	27⅜
Michigan Central	75⅞	....	....	78	....	....
Michigan Southern	73⅞	74⅛	74⅛	74	74⅛	73⅞
Illinois Central	100½	....	....	100¼	....	....
Clevel. and Pitts	91⅛	....	....	91⅛	....	....
Chicago & Northw'n	45	45⅝	46⅛	45¼	45⅞	45⅜
Do preferred	58⅛	....	....	58⅜	58⅜	57⅞
Rock Island	....	104⅜	104⅞	105	104⅜	104⅞
St. Paul, common	35⅜	35⅞	36¼	36⅜	36	35⅞
Do preferred	....	....	57	....	....	56⅞
Wabash, common	14⅞	14⅞	....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Fort Wayne	98⅛	....	....	98⅛	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27⅛
Union Pacific	48⅞	48⅜	48½	48⅜	48⅜	47⅞
Harlem	129¼	....	....	129¼	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	....	23¼
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	7	....	....
C., C. & I. C	5⅞	....	....	5½	....	6
Tennessee, old	....	65	....	....	65	....
Tennessee, new	....	64	....	....	64	....
South Carolinas, Ap.	....	29	....	....	28	....
South Carolinas, July	....	29	....	....	31	....
Missouri 6's	....	97	....	....	97	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¼	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	107½	....
Reading, sales	56⅞	....
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	133¾	....
Oil Creek	11	11½
Lehigh Valley	63¼	63½
Allegheny Valley, sales	92	....
Central Transporta'n Co	44⅞	45
Empire Transportation Co	54½	55½
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b	75½	76

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875.

Commercial matters to-day were generally rather quiet, the dealings being rather limited, and chiefly for the purpose of supplying only an immediate consumptive demand. In some respects the day was an improvement on its predecessors. There was a little more done in grain than yesterday, although the transactions in that line were quite limited. Flour is a little firmer on both standard and outside brands. Hay is in good demand and steady. Country produce is experiencing a moderate movement with a fair local demand for the principal articles. Butter and eggs are weak under the pressure of heavy receipts. Cheese is quiet, but steady. There is an improving market for dried fruits, and beans, and quotations on both are somewhat advanced. Potatoes are coming in freely, but the active demand holds the market at yesterday's quotations. We note the appearance of maple sugar and syrup in this market during the past week.

The dry goods, jobbing and wholesale houses report a slightly increased trade, but as yet, the aggregate volume of business is very light. The backward weather has interfered materially with the opening of the spring trade, and as soon as we have better weather, a moderate degree of activity in this line is expected. Values are steady and unchanged.

In the miscellaneous market there is not any change. Highwines and liquors are firm, as a result of the revenue bill, but the consumptive demand is not much larger. Coke is made somewhat more active by the Eastern demand, which is produced by the stoppage of the anthracite mines. Building material continues dull with a limited trade. There was nothing new to note in wool, hops, brooms and broom corn, the latter two articles continuing firm at the recent advance.

In groceries there is not much news to note. Business continues quiet with most firms. There seems to be a growing tendency among jobbing and wholesale houses to favor cash transactions, as the experiences of the past twelve months, of irresponsible buyers, have been very unpleasant. Some houses have been pursuing a cash system for some time, and make very favorable reports. There is a very strong tendency in this line, as in other branches of the wholesale trade, to sell only to the most responsible buyers, or for cash. Prices were unchanged; a slightly easier feeling in sugars was reported from the East, but there was no quotable change here.

Provisions remain steady with a slightly improving trade. Yesterday's business was reported quite brisk by some dealers, and to-day's trade, while not quite so active, was fully up to the average of the season. Prices are steady, with a slightly easier feeling in hams, shoulders and lard.

The St. Louis *Live Stock and Commercial Record* reports that the packing in that city during the regular season, which ended nine days ago, was 462,246 head, against 463,793 the winter previous. The average weight was 228.44 lbs, and yield of lard 34.25 lbs; against 261.53 and 34.18 a year ago.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,320	Apples, bbls	709
Cheese, bxs	73	Corn, sks	1,507
Barley, sks	680	Oats, sks	3,180
Butter, pkgs	102	Bacon, pcs	3,931
Bacon, tcs	200	Potatoes, bus	4,629
Hay, bales	681		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,817	6,683	14,500
Apples, bbls	1,283	2,281	3,564
Cheese, bxs	176	73	249
Corn, sks	4,433	2,647	7,080
Wheat, sks	4,047	2,029	6,076
Barley, sks	796	2,181	2,977
Rye, sks	450	....	450
Oats, sks	15,429	8,982	24,411
Butter, pkgs	584	717	1,301
Bacon, pcs	5,815	5,861	11,676
Bacon, tcs	186	556	742
Potatoes, bush	3,321	14,184	17,505
Hay, bales	2,020	3,263	5,283

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues dull and apathetic, the demand being limited and holders not feeling disposed to press business by making concessions on prices. Receipts continue light, having only been 39,597 bush during the week ending to-day, of which more than half were oats. There is generally no change of any quotable character in prices, although wheat is a little firmer, and corn and oats somewhat easier. The following table exhibits the exports from New York for the week ending March 3, as compared with last week and the corresponding week last year:

	March 4, 1875.	Feb. 24, 1875.	March 3, 1874.
Flour, bbls	29,000	25,500	41,000
Wheat, bush	254,300	330,000	707,000
Corn, bush	202,000	209,600	106,000

Wheat—There was a slighly firmer feeling in wheat, although quotations are materially unaltered. The Chicago market was a little easier for wheat, while the Eastern reports indicate considerable strength. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 17. Receipts for the past week are 5,073 bushes, a decrease from the previous week.

Corn—There was a quiet market to-day with no sales reported. There was a rather easier feeling, and the tendency at present is toward a drooping market. Holders of corn are firm, however, and point out that with decreased receipts and stocks, and with the advance of the season this tendency will not be likely to last long. We quote shelled at 73@74c ₩ bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low-mixed; ear was in slow request at 76@77c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for mixed. Receipts for the past week were only 6,617 bushels, a decrease of about thirty per cent. on the previous week's receipts.

Oats—There was a moderately active market to-day, with rather limited quotations in round lots. A shade lower prices were accepted, 65¼c being the general selling prices. We note sales of 1 car white oats at 65¼c ₩ bushel; 1 car do at 65c; 1 car do, to arrive, at 65½c. We quote at 65@65½c ₩ bushel for white; 63@64c for mixed. The past week's receipts were 22,455 bushels, or about forty per cent. less than the previous week.

Barley—The market is rather quiet, with little change in quotations. We note a sale of 1 car barley in sacks at $1 34 ₩ bushel. We quote at $1 35@1 40 ₩ bushel. Receipts for the past week were somewhat increased, being 5,452 bushels.

Rye—The market continues quiet but steady at $1 10@1 12 ₩ bushel. The supply is limited and there were no receipts noted during the past week.

Sales—There was a moderate attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day and sales were light. We noted the following transactions on 'Change and on the street to-day:

1 car barley in sacks	$1 34
1 car white oats to arrive	65½
1 car white oats	65¼
1 car white oats	65
2 cars No. 1 timothy hay	23 00
1 car Youghiogheny cement	p. t.

FLOUR—There was a firmer feeling in the flour trade to-day, and a slight though hardly quotable advance took place in prices. Standard brands were in good request and firm prices. Country flours also were stronger, and commission dealers quoted prices on these grades 15@20c above the opening prices of the week. Receipts for the week are decreased, being 6,683 barrels against 7,817 barrels the preceding week. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 25@5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $6 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—The receipts for the past week have been liberal being 2,263 bales. The market is active and steady. We note a sale of 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $23 00. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₩ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₩ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts of apples continue very large, being 2,281 barrels for the past week, and 1,283 for the week previous. There is a very large stock in first hands, but it is offered with reserve, as dealers consider it good property; and, there being an active demand, prices are firm at quotations, viz: $3 00@3 50 ₩ bbl for choice; $2 50@2 75 for prime; $2 00@2 25 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ₩ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—There is a very liberal supply, the receipts for the past week being 717 packages, estimated at 55,340 pounds. The bulk of the supply is not of the best quality, being white and poor, which, combined with the excessive amount of the supply, makes the market depressed and unsatisfactory. Next month is generally a big month of butter men here, but the prospects are that it will be the reserve this year. We quote at 25@28c for choice, and 20@24c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are unquotable.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₩ ℔, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ₩ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, at $3 00 ₩ cwt.; $5 75@6 00 ₩ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6-℔ packages, at $4 20 ₩ dozen packages.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Receipts are exceedingly light, having only 240 boxes for the past two weeks. Prices are steady at 16¼@17c ₩ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 15@17c ₩ ℔.

EGGS—Receipts are very liberal and the market is easier. We quote strictly fresh at 32@34c; 100 dozen sold at the wharf to-day at 31c per doz; limed are quotable at 25@28c per doz.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ₩ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₩ ℔ 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₩ ℔, 20@50c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₩ ℔ in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is coming in freely and is sold at 14c per ℔ for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 per gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25.

POTATOES—The receipts for the past week were very large being 15,184 bushels. Under this supply, the market was easy at about yesterday's quotations, with a good demand. Transactions from store are at a range of $1 10@1 15 per bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless $1 00@1 05; other grades 95c@$1 00. Sales on track were moderately active at $1 00@1 05 per bushel for peachblows; 90@95c for peerless. We note sales of 1 car prime peachblows at $1 10 per bushel, which was considered a top price.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@8½c ₩ ℔; dried blackberries are scarce at 11@12c ₩ ℔; dried peaches are quoted at 9@9½c ₩ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 26@28c ₩ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 23c ₩ ℔. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₩ bbl; $5 00 ₩ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is quiet with little doing. We quote at $6 75@7 00 ₩ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 90@3 00 in round lots; $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 25@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₩ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₩ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

The grocery trade to-day was rather quiet, with a fair jobbing demand in some lines, but the aggregate of transactions limited. Coffees were steady, a firmer market being reported from New York. Sugar in the Eastern markets is active and firmer, but there is no change in quotations here. Molasses is also firmer, in sympathy with sugar, and has ruled steady here. Rice, spices, fruits, &c., have been without change. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ₩ ℔.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10⅝c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10½c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11¼c
Teas.		*Molasses.* ₩ gal.	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Strictly ch'c N.O	72c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Good	68c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	45@60c
Rice.		*Raisins.*	
Choice Carol'a	8¼@8½c	Layers, ℔ bx	$3 25
Patna	7½@8 c	Valentias, ₩ ℔	12 c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Currants, ₩ ℔	7½c
Spices.		Prunes	10@12½c
Cloves	55 c	*Starch.* ₩ ℔.	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Common	5½c
Cassia	33 @35 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Corn	10½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, ₩ 10-℔ pkgs.	6c
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, ₩ ℔ papers	8c
Stearine	15c		

Soaps.

Irish soap ₩ box	$1 90	York City ₩ ℔	9½
Babbitt's best ₩ box	0 00	German Mottled, ₩ ℔	7
Babbitt's New			

The New York market for tea is reviewed as follows by the *Bulletin:* Tea has been dull and nominal for lines; prices are really lower, but the almost entire absence of trade unsettles the market and renders exact quotations difficult. Invoices at lower prices—in conformity with those accepted at auction—have sold rather more freely, especially of green, though some sales of Oolong and Japan have also been made. Congress has adjourned, and no more tariff agitations need now be feared, for a time at least; the tea market may, therefore, be said to be in a better position than for some time, and business can proceed on a sounder basis; prices are now about as they were before the excitement on the duty question began, having declined 5@10c according to description. Green tea is being forced on the market now more than any other kind.

The following will show the stock of tea here on the 1st inst., with comparisons:

	Greens, Lbs.	Japans Lbs.	Total Blacks, Lbs.	Grand Total, Lbs.
Stock Mch 1, 1874	3,660,304	518,084	6,864,858	11,043,246
Stock Feb. 1, 1875	4,323,853	2,092,644	4,070,383	10,486,880
Rec'ts in Feb. '75	1,787,932	836,784	789,482	3,414,198
Total	6,111,785	2,929,428	4,859,865	13,901,078
Stock Mch. 1, 1875	5,341,804	1,624,379	4,292,038	11,258,221
Estimated settlements by first hands in Feb. 1875	769,981	1,305,049	567,827	2,642,857

TOBACCO—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	60@63c	Rough & Ready	65@85c
Black Navy	55@58c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@80c
Black Tens	57@60c	Fine Cut	55@90c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Cut and Dry	30@42c
Louisville Navy	62@68c	Scotch Snuff	65@75c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Black Snuff	60@85c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Six Twist	43@45c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	*Cigars—*	
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Penn's Seed	$13@20
Double Thick	65@68c	Connecticut	25@39
Flounders	65@85c	Seed & Havana	30@36
Bright Pounds	65@ $1	Havana	60@150

FISH—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl	$25 00	Large do ₩ 100	$6 50
No. 1 mess	23 00	Boneless codfish ₩ ℔	7½
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₩ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake herring, ₩ hf bbl	4 75
No. 1 bay	14 00	Labrador herring, ₩ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Extra No. 2	14 00	Round do	6 25@6 75
No. 2 bay	11 50	Bloaters ₩ bx	2 25
New No. 3	9 50		
Georges codfish, medium, ₩ 100	6 00		

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-℔ cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3-℔ cans, per doz. $3 50; corn, 2-℔ cans, per doz, $2 60; Lima beans, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; string beans, 2-℔ cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-℔ cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-℔ cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-℔ cans, $2 60; asparagus, 2½-℔ cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-℔ cans, $2 40; pears, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; pint pickles, per doz, $1 35; quart pickles, per doz, $2 35; ½ gallon pickles, per doz, $3 90.

CARBON OIL—The market is easier. We quote 13¾@14¼c from store; sales of round lots, on the cars, are made at a reduction on these rates.

Provisions.

There is a moderate trade movement with steady prices. Receipts for the past two weeks have been about an average, being 11,676 pieces and 740 tierces estimated at 390,188 lbs. Values are unchanged from our yesterday's quotations. Some houses quote ¼@½c below our prices on shoulders, hams and breakfast bacon for cash, our figures being those given for sales at thirty days.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 8¾@9c ₩ ℔; rib sides are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear sides, 12c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 12¾@13c ₩ ℔. Sugar cured shoulders at 9¾@10c ₩ ℔; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13¼c; dried beef 14¼c; beef tongues, ₩ dozen, $7 50.

MESS PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $20 00@20 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, ₩ ℔, 14¼c; half bbls do, 15c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3-℔ caddies, 17¼c; in 5-℔ caddies do, 17¼c; in 3-℔ pails do, 18c; in 5-℔ do, 17¾c; in 6-℔ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 08@1 12 ₩ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₩ ℔ for choice, and 7¼@7½c for medium.

The foreign exports of hog product from seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday evening, and corresponding week last year, compare as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Pork, bbls	7,311	7,900
Lard, ℔s	3,126,700	7,323,000
Bacon, ℔s	5,684,400	7,100,000
Equal in pounds to	10,273,300	16,010,000

Portland and New Orleans not included in last week.

Dry Goods.

The dry goods trade, kept back as it has been by the unfavorable weather, is very limited, and while there has been some improvement in the volume of business since the opening of the week, the spring trade cannot be said to be opened yet. Wholesalers and jobbers are expecting a fair demand from country buyers, as soon as the weather will allow, which they hope will, to a certain degree, compensate for the slow and depressed character of the home and near-by trade, from which they can expect but little until the resumption of work in the rolling mills. We heard some complaints among the dry goods houses to-day caused by the failure of a customer who had been a large buyer, and whose bankruptcy will probably add some sums to the wrong side of the profit and loss accounts of our dry goods wholesale houses. To-day a strong feeling was apparent in favor of refusing credits to all except the most responsible buyers.

In values there are no movements here to report. Eastern advices show firm prices with a tolerably active demand. The supply of brown cottons is reported light, colored cottons are steady, prints are firm, and foreign goods are reported advanced under the influence of the increased tariff. We quote Pittsburgh jobbing prices as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width	P'ce		Width	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	10	Lawrence LL	36	8¼
Penn Mill	36	10	Laconia E	36	9
Eagle No. 1	36	10	Laconia B	36	9¼
Western trade	36	8½	Laconia O	40	9½
Magnolia	36	8	Laconia	9-4	30
Avondale	36	7	Laconia	10-4	35
Conestoga A	30	7	Conestoga	10-4	35
Chippewa C	28	6	Waltham	46	13½
Nonatook	4-4	9½	Juniata B fine	4-4	8½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

	Width	P'ce		Width	P'ce
Commonw'th O	27	5½	Lonsdale	36	12
Suffolk L	36	8	Lonsdale Cam	36	17
Suffolk B	36	10	Fruit of Loom	36	12½
Hamilton A A	36	9½	Bay Mill	36	13½
Avondale	36	9½	Davol	36	14
Paragon	36	10	Wamsutta	36	15½
Bright	36	10½	Waltham	42	13
Hill, Smp'r Idm	33	10½	Pepperell	9-4	32½
Hill	36	12	Pepperell	10-4	37½

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	8½	Sprague fanc's	8½@9½
Cocheco shirtg's	8½	Amer'n fanc's	8½@9
Oriental shirt'gs	8½	Southbr'ge "	8½
Sprague shirt'gs	8@8½	Oriental fanc's	9
Regatta shirt'gs	8@8½	Cocheco fanc's	9
Garner shirtings	8@8½	Albion fancies	9
Haire'th chev't	9	Albion solid	8½
Wamsutta fancy	7½	Simpson's black	9
Amoskeag fancy	8	Simpsn's morn'g	9
Richmonds	9	Merrimac	9

TICKING.

ConestogaX	7-8	10½	Thorndike	7-8	11½
Conestoga A A	7-8	12½	Portsmouth	7-8	19
Conestoga C T	4-4	16	Portsmouth	4-4	26
" gold m'dl	4-4	18	Whittaker	7-8	31
" prem A	4-4	23	Whittaker	4-4	35

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	Union	9½
Glasgow	11	American	9

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	33	Penn Mill, 2½ b'sh	40
Penn Mill, 3 bush	48		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain fine	27	Colored carpet ch'n, fine	34
Cotton bat	14@16@18	Cotton twine	27

General Merchandise.

ALES—We quote: X $9 00 ₩ barrel XX $10 00 ₩ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₩ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00 barrels; 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of eight dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ₩ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₩ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 30@2 40 ₩ gallon. Highwines are active and firm at $1 16@1 18 ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes refined, $4 00@4 50 ₩ cwt. for high test; common $3 00@3 25; black lead $5 00; arsenic $5 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ₩ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm at the late advance. Choice hurl is quotable at 11½@12c ₩ ℔; good do, 10@11c; good to choice stalk braid, 10@11½c; inferior brush, 8½@9½c. Brooms are also strong in sympathy. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common, $3 00; No. 3 hurl, $3 25; No. 4, $3 75; No. 5, $4 25; No. 6, $4 50; No. 3, carpet, $4 75; No. 4 do, $5 00; fancy parlor, $5 50; steamboat brooms, $4 25@5 00; whisps, plain, $1 50@2 00; whisps, fancy, $1 75@2 25; toy brooms, $1 75@2 25.

COAL AND COKE—Trade for Connellsville coke is somewhat improved by the demand from the Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces caused by the stoppage of the anthracite mines. Prices are steady at $2 50@3 00 ₩ ton, delivered free on board in Pittsburgh. Anthracite coal is steady at $7 00 ₩ ton, delivered, in car lots; on track $6 50 ₩ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per barrel. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 50 per barrel; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 per barrel; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HEMP—We quote Kentucky rough at $160 00@165 00 ₩ ton; double dressed 12½@13c ₩ ℔.

PAPERS—Baling paper 4@8c ₩ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4¾c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 14@18c ₩ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2¼@3c ₩ ℔; and woolen at ½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio. cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₩ barrel, $1 60; jobbing lots, $1 80@1 85.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets, per doz. $1 90; three-hooped buckets, per doz, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, per doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, per doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, per doz. $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, per doz, $2 75; washboards, common, per doz, $2 25; clothes-pins, round head, per box, 90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

The market for crude and refined petroleum continues quiet without much doing. Crude showed little change in prices, but refined was stronger in the Eastern markets, but showed no material change here.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 62½@1 65; Union do $1 55@1 60; Penna do $1 55@1 60; Karns and Relief do $1 48½@1 52½; immediate shipment $1 80@1 82½. Sales at Parkers were 20,000 barrels; at other points 3,400 barrels.

REFINED.

There is a somewhat firmer but a quiet market, the demand not proving very active. We quote standard white on the cars at 11⅛@11½c per gallon.

New York—Refined rules at 14¾c for spot; 15c for March delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined rules at 14½c.

OIL BARRELS

remain dull at $1 20 for city; $1 05@1 10 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet throughout the day except, as yesterday, when the price reached the lowest figure, when the transactions were active. United at wells opened at $1 62½, declined to $1 55 and rallied during the afternoon and evening, finally closing firm at $1 62½@1 65. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 81¼
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 80
400 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 82½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 82½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 80
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 81¼
3,000 bbls, River district, United, at wells	1 60
2,000 bbls, River district, United, at wells	1 62½
2,000 bbls, River district, United, at wells	1 55
3,000 bbls, River district, United, at wells	1 57½
1,000 bbls, River district, United, at wells	1 58¾
2,000 bbls, River district, Penna., at wells	1 55
1,000 bbls, River district, Penna., at wells	1 57½
1,500 bbls, River district, Union, at wells	1 55
1,000 bbls, River district, Relief, at wells	1 50
1,000 bbls, River district, Karns, at wells	1 48¾
2,000 bbls, River district, immediate	1 80
2,500 bbls, River district, immediate	1 82½
1,000 bbls, River district, immediate	1 81¼

NEW YORK, March 10, closing 9.—Prices have reacted a trifle and closed firmly held, although trade is ruling light. Sales 1,500 barrels refined, deliverable April 10th at 15c, and 2,000 barrels at 14¾c; quoted at 14¾c for spot lots; 15c for the remainder of this month; crude in bulk is quoted at 7¼@7½c; refined in cases at 20@21½c; after Change sales were reported of 4,000 bbls refined deliverable the remainder of the March, at 15c; naptha at 10c. For Philadelphia delivery, trade is dull, with refined quoted at 14½@14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Market quiet; standard white 14½c; crude 7½c; cases 19¾c; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 80@1 85.

OIL CITY, March 10.—Market firm at $1 85.

ROUSEVILLE, March 10.—Market quiet but held firm; quoted at $1 77½@1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 10.—Market quiet; held at $1 75@1 80.

TIDIOUTE, March 10.—Market quiet at $1 52½ at wells.

PARKERS, March 10.—United $1 62½@1 65; immediate shipment $1 80@1 82½. Market quiet and steady.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Cotton quiet at 15¼@15½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $20 00. Bulkmeats active at 7¼@10¼@10¾c. Bacon 8¾@11¾@11¾@11½c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Lard 14@15½c. Whisky firm at $1 14.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875.

Receipts of Live Stock.

The receipts of live stock at the Central Drove Yards, East Pittsburgh, for the week ending this evening, compared with last week, were as follows:

	Cattle. cars.	Hogs, cars.	Sheep, cars.
Thursday	22	25	4
Friday	35	4	3
Saturday	4	6	3
Sunday	75	81	44
Monday	34	25	8
Tuesday	90	15	22
Wednesday	53	24	16
Total number of cars	313	180	100
Last week	204	123	62

It will be seen that the receipts in all classes of stock were largely in excess of the previous week's arrivals, which, of course, exercised its influence on the markets. There was no particular news to note in the general market. Freights are unchanged, no alterations having been made in the rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad to meet the reductions made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which have already created a considerable Baltimore trade with this market.

Cattle.

The sales of cattle for the week ending Wednesday, March 10, were as follows:

Thursday	319
Friday	74
Saturday	
Monday	83
Tuesday	401
Wednesday	1,111
Total	1,988

The business of the week in cattle so far has been good, trade opening quiet on Monday but becoming very active on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Wednesday morning the market started off a little slow, buyers having discovered that there was a very liberal supply, especially of common and medium cattle, but sellers dropped from 10 to 15c ₩ cwt., and at the reduction there was a very fair business. Prime to extra shipping steers, of which the supply was only fair, have undergone no quotable change in prices, but the feeling was easier in sympathy with the decline on the common and medium grades, to which reference has been made. There is a very fair representation of buyers, both from Philadelphia and New York, and the number will doubtless be increased to-morrow from Baltimore, and unless the arrivals should continue large, which is not improbable, we think the market will hold its own during the balance of the week. There was considerable inquiry for bulls, and quite a number changed hands, mostly for shipment to New York, at prices ranging from $4 00@5 00 ₩ cwt. Quotations are as follows:

Prime, 1,400@1,500 ℔s steers	$7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200@1,300 ℔s steers	6 50@6 75
Prime, 1,000@1,100 ℔s steers	5 25@5 75
Bulls, as to quality	4 00@5 00
Old cows, stags, etc	3 50@4 00

Hogs.

Since Friday of last week, the market has gradually fallen off, and with an increase of 57 cars over the receipts of the preceding week, prices are from 35@45c lower than the closing prices of Friday on Philadelphias and Yorkers. On last Thursday and Friday there were sales at $8 85 up to $9 00, the highest prices realized in this market for over ten years, while to-day 8½c was regarded as an extreme price, and the market has been slow all this week. There is and has been a very fair demand for Yorkers at the decline above noted. They sold yesterday and to-day about as fast as they arrived, and with the receipts of all kinds falling off and the yards pretty well cleared, the feeling prevailed this afternoon that the market had touched bottom, and we should not be surprised if a slight advance was established before the close of the week. We quote best Philadelphia hogs at $8 50, and while there have been none sold since Monday, we do not think they could have been bought for less. Quotations are as follows:

Best Philadelphia hogs	$8 50
Medium Philadelphias	7 75@8 25
Fair to prime Yorkers	6 75@7 10
Roughs, old sows, stags	5 00@6 00

Sheep.

On Monday there was an exceedingly heavy run, some forty-four cars, but with favorable advices from the East, the market opened up strong, and prices were fully maintained; some of the buyers expected a decline on Tuesday, but in this they were disappointed, as the receipts on the day in question did not turn out near as large as expected, and at the close there were but very few remaining in the pens unsold. On Wednesday the arrivals again fell short of what had been expected, and notwithstanding the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day were much larger than those of the corresponding time last week, the market is holding its own fully as well as could be expected, and while there has been an easier feeling, prices upon the whole have undergone but little change. Quotations are:

Extra 100 ℔ sheep	$6 75@6 85
Prime 90 to 95 ℔ sheep	6 50@6 65
Good 75 to 85 ℔ sheep	6 00@6 25
Indiana sheep, as per quality	6 00@6 75
Extra heavy sheep, 120 to 150 ℔s	7 25@7 50

Sales of Live Stock.

We give below a statement of sales made during the week by leading dealers, from which a view of the weights and prices of the stock sold in market may be obtained.

CATTLE.

J. F. Sadler & Co. made the following sales:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	20,280	$5 25	13	16,720	$6 50
3	3,660	4 45	20	20,120	5 15
16	19,160	5 87	1	900	5 10
22	19,500	4 85	6	4,290	4 00
4	3,800	5 75	34	37,590	6 00
18	18,650	5 00	17	22,000	6 35
16	18,466	6 00	1	1,060	5 50
13	16,080	6 35	34	40,440	6 12
1 bull	1,120	4 75	2	2,350	5 60
16	18,450	5 60	13	16,080	6 35
1 bull	1,340	3 50	1	960	5 00
13	11,260	5 00	1	2,100	5 60
1	1,790	5 60	2	3,140	5 60
16	15,250	4 10			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
10	12,970	$6 37	7	7,340	$4 87
17	19,070	5 35	16	21,630	6 50
39	40,530	5 75	4	5,390	5 00
11	15,480	5 75	61	83,940	7 10
1 bull	1,700	5 00	10	16,110	5 30
20	18,740	5 00	2 oxen	2,490	5 25
15	17,930	6 10	18	21,490	5 75
17	20,070	6 25	20	20,330	5 12
20	19,900	5 62	16	17,800	5 70
22	19,500	4 40	32	37,240	6 00
16	20,540	6 00	49	59,920	6 25
67	82,100	6 25	2	2,610	6 25
15	18,950	6 20	45	61,830	6 87
70	80,620	5 75			

Hedges Huff & Co sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
11	11,830	$5 50	17	20,610	$6 12
6	5,770	4 25	51	65,060	6 12
14	13,710	5 00	19	20,620	5 75
4	4,530	4 00	1	1,060	5 50
1	475	5 00	14	13,660	3 25
3	3,620	4 25	2	2,540	5 50
5	3,860	4 25	3	3,100	5 50
30	39,400	6 50	17	19,300	5 70
33	35,840	6 00	13	18,970	6 12
10	12,610	6 00	4	4,480	6 00
3	3,440	5 25	1	1,140	5 50
18	30,490	5 70	34	39,330	5 90

HOGS.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
127	37,510	$8 62	30	5,360	$7 25
50	11,410	7 40	67	14,290	8 00
67	13,930	7 25	72	12,800	7 25
45	12,689	8 20	56	9,820	7 20
16	4,060	7 00	7	1,000	8 20
10	1,540	6 90	48	10,230	7 00
50	14,070	8 00	51	9,160	6 90
58	14,550	7 65	93	26,040	6 87
150	21,250	6 65	12	2,230	7 10
17	4,050	7 65	25	5,470	7 25
39	5,910	6 80	361	72,830	7 07
62	13,650	7 25	61	11,060	7 10

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
55	8,680	$6 90	15	1,950	$6 90
12	2,770	8 25	51	7,850	7 20
20	3,800	7 50	79	23,400	8 85
67	25,430	8 85	64	23,770	9 00
76	23,540	8 85	142	23,610	7 50
19	5,120	8 60	47	9,360	7 50
121	54,510	7 25	83	24,800	8 30
79	23,940	8 40	88	24,990	8 50
135	217,670	6 80	43	8,440	7 12
75	12,080	7 15	8	1,650	7 35
21	3,530	6 80	73	24,240	8 50
74	24,800	8 50	76	25,460	8 50
8	2,290	7 25	33	9,270	8 00
45	11,130	7 70	60	8,980	6 80
120	21,990	7 00	69	23,230	8 50
64	11,480	7 10			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
8	2,170	$8 00	66	10,030	$6 90
155	20,280	7 10	83	24,750	8 85
69	12,680	7 25	53	11,710	7 15
53	17,110	8 85	55	13,300	7 40
141	42,810	8 85	14	3,580	8 00
56	17,120	8 60	5	1,875	7 25
138	25,590	7 50	12	3,510	7 30
120	22,500	7 50	22	8,260	7 30
26	9,750	8 50	21	6,330	8 25
34	8,470	7 65	124	49,560	8 50
8	1,960	7 40	75	11,770	7 00
46	6,930	6 75	144	50,150	8 50
7	2,330	7 30	136	25,280	7 15
27	3,890	7 00	15	3,060	7 25
14	2,540	7 25	142	20,590	6 65
270	54,360	7 10	77	12,380	6 75
70	13,180	6 90	150	21,250	6 65
59	11,670	7 00	21	5,510	7 85
22	5,820	7 90	12	2,930	7 90
27	6,130	6 80	67	13,460	7 12
56	9,380	6 90	95	18,410	7 10
71	12,620	7 00	124	27,670	7 25
68	12,510	7 00	135	18,510	6 95
45	9,920	7 20	109	23,590	6 90

SHEEP.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
91	9,230	$6 40	63	5,580	$6 15
96	9,570	6 40	127	11,240	6 55
172	17,240	6 75	182	15,760	6 15
159	14,130	6 00	165	14,390	5 75
164	12,920	5 80	179	15,210	6 25
42	3,200	5 50	90	7,000	6 00

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
52	6,600	$7 25	165	17,260	$6 85
101	10,500	6 40	10	800	6 75
152	16,390	6 40	70	6,690	6 85
173	14,080	6 12	177	17,350	6 75
7 bucks		29 00	100	8,540	6 50
71	7,040	6 37	97	6,520	5 30
3	240	7 00	66	5,500	6 00
77	7,800	6 60	147	15,520	6 90
153	15,150	6 50	163	18,950	7 25

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
148	15,210	$6 75	77	7,440	$6 80
10	1,590	7 00	174	11,980	6 60
104	9,030	5 75	93	9,220	7 00
94	7,990	6 40	89	7,220	5 75
95	8,720	6 60	449	41,050	6 30
176	16,390	6 60	55	4,670	6 50
10[illegible]	11,010	6 50	64	7,880	7 50

J. F. SADLER & CO.

reports the following as the ruling of the live stock market, for the week ending March 10:

CATTLE.

The stock of cattle for sale in the market this week, was much heavier than it was last week, which gave the buyers an opportunity of forcing prices down about 25c per 100 ℔s. Trade was slow all the week, and at present there are a good many remaining unsold in the pens, the sales for the week only aggregrting 1,988 head, against 2,361 head for the same time last week.

The war between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad will probably have the effect of bringing some of the Baltimore buyers to our market for their supplies, as at present the Baltimore road cannot bill through to New York, which will likely turn stock this way.

The quality of cattle on the market this week was generally pretty good, there being but few stockers and very common cattle common forward. Our quotations are as follows:

Choice, 1,400 ℔s steers	$6 75@7 00
Choice, 1,300 ℔s steers	6 37@6 62
Choice, 1,200 ℔s steers	6 00@6 25
Choice, 1,100 ℔s steers	5 25@5 62
Choice, 1,000 ℔s steers	4 75@5 00

HOGS.

After the publication of our reports last week, there was a light run of hogs, and prices gradually advanced, until on Friday good, smooth Philadelphia hogs were sold at $9 00 per cwt., the highest price they have reached since the close of the war. At the same time Yorkers were bringing $7 50 per cwt. The run, however, was pretty heavy on Sunday and Monday, and prices for the best tops receded to $8 50 per cwt., at which price they have remained since, although to-day the Philadelphia buyers are not in the opening of the market, and prices for that class of hogs are only nominal. At present it looks as if the supply of good hogs would be short, and if so we look for prices to stiffen up a little. New York buyers have been taking hold pretty freely to-day, at the prices we quote below:

Best Philadelphia hogs	$8 50
Common to medium Philadelphias	8 00@8 25
Best heavy Yorkers	7 10
Light Yorkers	6 70@6 90

SHEEP.

There was a heavy run of sheep on the market. On Sunday the arrivals were heavier than we have seen in one day for a long time. This had a bad effect on the market, and prices went off about 37½c ₩ 100 ℔s. The pens were pretty well cleaned out and but few remain unsold. Prospects only fair. We quote as follows:

Best 100 to 110 ℔s	$6 75@7 00
Good 80 to 90 ℔s	5 75@6 25
70 to 80 ℔s	5 25@5 75

The arrivals were 313 cars cattle, 180 cars hogs and 100 cars sheep.

Cattle sales 1,988 head.

All drafts drawn on as should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and only drawn for two-thirds cost of stock, payable at the Penn bank.

John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 8, 1875.

Union Stock Yards Allegheny.

The snow storm of Sunday interfered to a considerable extent with the receipts of cattle at the Allegheny Stock Yards by rail. The receipts, as shown on the books of the freight agent there, are as follows:

CATTLE.

A. Greenwald, C'go	55	Keifer & Gerron, C'o	17
J. Rothschild, C'go	35	J. Ziegler, Chicago	17
E. Katz, Chicago	17	J. Schamberg, C'go	35
S. Lowenthal, C'go	18	Schamberg & M., C'o	16
L. Rothschild, C'go	19	M. Krause, Chicago	17
Marks & Bro., C'go	52	F. Drayer, Canton, O	16
Kahn & Lobman, C'o	52	Holmes L & Co., D'r	20
B. S. Trauerman, C'o	51	E. Cole, N. Castle, Pa	2
A. Haas, Chicago	19	S. H. Cockens, B'e, O	18
Arnold & W., Ch'go	36	J. F. Hare, B'aire, O	17
Ziegler & G., Ch'go	53		
Total			580
Total last week			450

HOGS.

J. Hunter, Chicago	56	A. Greenwald, C'go	57
Total			113
Total last week			118

While, as will be seen, the supply of live stock received by rail was considerably in excess of the receipts of the previous week, the condition of the roads was such as to preclude the possibility of any considerable amount of stock being driven in from the surrounding country. The supply was therefore somewhat reduced, especially of hogs, the demand for which was somewhat in excess of the supply.

CATTLE.

The market for cattle opened up sharply, with an advance over last week's prices of 25@30c per cwt. Buyers seemed to fear that the supply would not hold out, and the consequence was that in early transactions the market was very firm and active, prime 1,500 ℔ cattle selling up to $7 40@7 50 per cwt. Subsequently the market became more dull, and as the supply held out better than was expected, prices weakened somewhat. During the last hours of the market, trade was dull and draggy, and a good portion of the time was devoted by the dealers to snowballing each other, instead of selling and buying. As a general thing, the market was a satisfactory one to dealers, as about all the stock offered was sold at a material advance over the last week's prices. The market closed at a slightly lower figure than that which ruled early in the day, but the lowest point was fully 25c over our last week's quotations. We quote as follows:

Choice, 1,500 ℔ cattle	$7 35@7 45
Choice, 1,400 ℔ cattle	7 20@7 30
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔ cattle	6 75@7 00
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔ cattle	6 25@6 75
Common to medium	5 25@6 00
Bulls, old cows, &c	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The effect of the weather in shortening the supply and raising prices was more marked in the market for swine than in any other department of the live stock trade. The effect was not only on account of the stock offered to-day, but was also prospective, as the idea gained strength that the snow would prevent receipts for some days to come. The advance thus obtained ranged from 75c@$1 00 per cwt. above last week's prices. Mr. James Hunter, who early last week sold his top hogs at $7 50@7 60, informs us that this week he realized $8 50@8 65 for his best fat hogs. This, perhaps, is an extreme case, but the advance on all classes from common to prime was not less than 75c, and, as stated above, in some cases ranged as high as $1 00. Dealers are of the opinion that prices will remain firm, and that there will be a short supply for some days to come. Quotations are as follows:

Best fat hogs	$8 25@8 50
Good smooth swine	8 00@8 25
Common to fair	7 50@7 75

SHEEP.

While there was a light stock of sheep on sale, it seemed fully adequate to the demand, which was very slow and limited. The market was consequently dull and unsatisfactory. Prices did not show much tendency to weaken, nor, on the contrary, was it practicable to make advance over former quotations. The market closed at the following rates:

Prime to extra	$6 50@7 00
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common	4 50@5 00
Scalawags	2 00@3 00

Central Drove Yards, East Pittsburgh.

The arrivals of live stock at the East Liberty Stock Yards for the week ending Saturday were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	182 cars.	345 cars.
Hogs	113 cars.	127 cars.
Sheep	62 cars.	89 cars.

CATTLE.

The market during the close of last week, under the influence of light receipts became stronger and more active, and by Saturday an advance was made of about 25c per cwt. on prime cattle, and 30@40c on common to medium. This advance was established against considerable opposition from Eastern buyers, who grumbled somewhat, but could not help themselves, as the supply was short. To-day the cattle market had not opened and there were not enough transactions to establish market rates. We quote Saturday's closing prices as follows:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers	$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers	6 25@6 50
Prime 1,000 to 1,100 steers	5 25@5 75
Bulls, old cows and stags	4 00@5 00
Stockers, 700 to 800 ℔s	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

During the latter part of the week there was a firm market, and by Saturday an advance was made of 15@20c per cwt. on Wednesday's figures. On Saturday the market was a little easier. On Monday the receipts were 25 cars, and shipments 21 cars. The market was tolerably active and steady, with a good demand, and a not very large stock. The chance, too, of a decreased supply during the coming week operated to bull the market, and transactions were firm at the following prices:

Light pigs	$6 75@6 90
Yorkers, 150 to 160 ℔s	6 90@7 00
Yorkers, 160 to 200 ℔s	7 15@7 25
Philadelphias, 280 to 300 ℔s	8 30@8 40
Best smooth Philadelphias	8 50@8 60
Good mixed	7 25@8 00

SHEEP.

There was little doing in the market for sheep to-day, as transactions in that line do not open until Tuesday or Wednesday. At the close of last week prices had made a marked improvement on Wednesday's prices of 35@40c per cwt. The closing prices of the week were as follows:

Extra, 110 ℔s	$7 40@7 60
Good, 100 ℔s	7 00@7 25
Good, 90 to 95 ℔s	6 30@6 60
Fair, 75 to 80 ℔s	5 25@5 75

By Telegraph.]

New York.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Beeves—Receipts 2,040 head, making 5,320 head for the week, against 6,200 head last week. Market firm and active at an advance of 25@50c; very poor to extra native cattle range $10 00@14 00, with fair to good steers generally sold at $11 50@12 50. Sales include 6 cars Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt, $12 50@13 00; 6 cars do, 7 cwt, $11 75; cars 4 do, 7¼ cwt, $12 75; 4 cars do, 7 cwt, $12 50; 9 cars do, 6¼ cwt, $11 50; 11 cars do, 7¼ cwt, $12 75; 7 cars do, 7 cwt, $12 25; 11 cars do, 7¼ cwt, $12 25@12 50; 6 cars do, 7¾ cwt, $13 25; 5 cars do, 5½ cwt, $10 50@11 00; 9 cars do, 8 cwt, $10 75@13 25; 1 car do, 8 cwt, $14 00; 2 cars Ohio, 8½ cwt, $13 00@14 00; and 1 car poor oxen, 6¾ cwt, $10 00.

Sheep—Receipts 6,500 head, making 22,200 head for the week, against 18,850 head last week. Market steady and firm at $5 75@7 75, with a few sales of extra at $8 00@8 12½. Sales include 6 cars Ohio sheep, 87 ℔s, at $7 00; 1 car do, 78 ℔s, $5 75; 1 car do, 98 ℔s, $7 50; 1 car do, 111 ℔s, $7 75, 2 cars do, 90 ℔s, $7 25; 1 car do, 109 ℔s, $7 75; 1 car Michigan, 102 ℔s, $7 37½; 2 cars State, 112 ℔s, $8 00; 3 cars do, 108 ℔s, $7 75; 1 car do, 109 ℔s, $8 12½, and 1 car Illinois, 107 ℔s, $8 12½.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day 7,550 head, making 23,230 head for the week, against 26,290 head last week. None on sale alive since March 1st. Dressed scarce and firm at $9 25@9 50 for city, and $8 62½@8 75 for Western.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head. Active trade and full prices; common to medium steers $4 75@5 25; good to extra $5 40@6 75; butchers' and feeders $3 00@4 75; sales of choice steers at $6 00@6 37½. Shipments 1,890 head.

Hogs—Active and higher for choice; others steady; prices range $6 00@7 60; sales mostly $6 40@6 85. Shipments 7,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head. Market less active but firm at full prices; inferior to common $3 00@4 50; medium $4 75@5 00; good to extra $5 25@6 75.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Cattle—receipts, including 25 cars reported to arrive, 4,369 head. Market active and weak at yesterday's prices.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,200 head; total for the week 13,200 head. Market active and stronger at yesterday's quotations.

Hogs—Receipts, including 13 cars reported to arrive, 4,800 head; total for the week 11,100 head. Market dull and dragging. Yorkers, light, $6 75@6 90; best heavy hogs holding at $7 40@7 75, with a slow demand.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $5 75@6 25; medium to fair packing $6 75@7 00; good to extra $7 25@7 30. Cattle firm; sales of prime native steers at $6 37½; others $5 00@6 25; wintered Texans $4 25; through Texans $4 62½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Hogs—common grades dull at $6 00@6 60; fair to medium $6 75@7 25; good to choice $7 50@8 00.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day is as follows:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports for the week	76,510
Same time last year	148,756
Total to date	2,985,382
Same time last year	3,201,224
Exports for the week	137,748
Same time last year	114,335
Total to date	1,822,518
Same time last year	1,812,137
Stock at all United States ports	760,886
Same time last year	814,596
Stock at all interior towns	119,890
Same time last year	158,838
Stock at Liverpool	682,000
Same time last year	733,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	334,000
Same time last year	315,000

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

There is little change to report in the course of trade during the past week. Business has been limited, the backwardness of the season preventing the opening of the spring trade. In some lines a fair movement is expected, while in others the prospects are not encouraging.

Values are steady and generally unchanged. We note a few minor alterations in quotations of drugs, chemicals, crackers, &c. The market for glass is a little firmer under the influence of the new revenue law, and in the East there is some talk of advancing the card, which has not, however, been fully determined upon. Full and carefully revised quotations in all classes of merchandise will be found herewith.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

The following are the card rates by the coil; 1c extra is charged for cut:

MANILLA ROPE. Cents ₩ ℔.

½ inch diameter and upward	15½@
⅜ inch diameter	17½@
¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter	18 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	16½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	17½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	18 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	18 @
Sand pump rope	19 @

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	16½@
Tarred lath twine	16½@

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	16 @
Tarred spun yarn	16 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	20 @
Sash and bell cord	30 @35

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11½@
First quality	10½@

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

American Fruit Biscuit	12½c	Honey Biscuit	13 c
Alexandra Nuts	14 c	Ice Cream Cakes	14 c
Almond Nuts	14 c	Lemon Biscuit	14 c
Boston Crackers, ex.	9½c	Lemon Jumbles	14 c
Boston Toast Crackers	6½c	Lemon Snaps	14 c
Butter Crackers	6½c	Martha Washington	14 c
Cinnamon-1874-flav'd	13 c	Milk Biscuit, (extra)	9½c
Cracker Meal, in bulk	6 c	Lising Sun Butter Biscuit	7½c
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz., pound packages	96 c	Nic-Nac, (same as imported)	16 c
Cream Crackers	6 c	N. Y. Water Crack's	6½c
Congress Cakes	12 c	Orange Cakes	14 c
Derby	11 c	Orientals	13 c
Fancy Combination, 18 Shapes	12½c	Oyster Crackers, XX	6½c
Fruit Jumbles	14 c	Oyster Nic-Nic	6 c
Fruit Biscuit	12 c	Oat-Meal Crackers	9 c
Fancy Pilot	7 c	Presidents	8 c
Family Crackers	7½c	Rose Butter	7½c
Farina Crackers	7½c	Soda Crackers (extra)	6½c
French Crackers	18 c	Soda Crackers	6½c
Frosted Cakes	14 c	Sugar Crackers	9 c
Good Times, Vanilla Flavored	11 c	Spiced Nuts	12 c
Ginger Jumbles	11 c	Spiced Jumbles	12 c
Ginger Snaps	12 c	Sugar Jumbles	13 c
Ginger Snaps, XX	12½c	Scotch Biscuit	11 c
Ginger Cakes	11 c	Strawberry Cake	14 c
Ginger Fruit Cakes	11 c	Water Crackers	6½c
Graham Wafers	10 c	Walnut Assorted	16 c
Graham Boston	10 c	Wine Crackers	9½c
Graham, (Cold Water)	7 c	Wintergreen Cakes	16 c
Honey Jumbles	13 c	Vanilla Wafers, per tin (Huntly & Palmer's, London)	$3 75

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$1 20@1 25
Proof rectified		1 25@1 30
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Littell & Mechlin's M. Whisky		2 00
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported Brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		3 00@4 00
R. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		2 50@3 00
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		2 50@3 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		3 00@4 00

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	19 00
Highwines		1 16@1 18

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

₩ ℔ net cash.

Braziers' copper, over 12 ℔ sheets for 1 ℔ to square foot	32c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	33c
All sheet copper, 12 oz to square foot, and under	38c
Circles copper, less than 84 inches diam	36c
Circles copper, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing copper, (34 by 48 in.) 16 oz	33c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	33c
Soldering coppers	35c
Copper Bottoms / Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent / Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	Prices furnished on application.
Brass Kettles	45c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	35c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	37c
Boiler sizes, 16 in. 14x49; and all sizes 17 in. 14x52; not over 20 18 in. 14x56; inches wide 19 in. 14x60 — by the case	37c
— less than case	38c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	40c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	40c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	44c

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c	Oak k harness country	30@35c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle fair, ₩ doz	$45@55
Oak, slaughter in rough	24@28c	Band leather ₩ ℔	40@42c
Red sole B A mid	28@33c	Hand leather ₩ ℔	44@48c
Red sole B A heavy	32@33c	Waxed calf	90c@$1 20
Red sole Orinoc.o	28@33c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@45c	Wax'd upper ₩ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ₩ doz	$7 00@7 50
Black bridle ₩ doz	$40@50		

HIDES.

Green salted light	7½@8c	Green salt kip	10 @12 c
Heavy steers	9 @9½c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @7 c	Green butch'sdo	10 @12 c
		Dry flint hides nominal	14 @20 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ₩ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	50 @55 c
Straits, best	60@65c	Tallow	7 @7½c

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

WINDOW GLASS.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$6 75	$10 00
8 by 10 to 8 by 11	$7 00	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 25	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	8 75	13 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		9 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		10 00	16 00
18 by 22		12 00	18 00
16 by 24 to 20 by 30		13 00	20 00
18 by 36 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
26 by 36 to 28 by 40		15 00	26 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 50		16 00	28 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 65@70, to the trade.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

The following is the revised price list for wrought iron welded tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
⅛	04	08
¼	05	08
⅜	06	10
½	07	12
¾	09	15
1	12	19
1¼	17	24
1½	21	29
2	25	39
2½	45	[illegible]
3	67	[illegible]
3½	87	1 00
4	1 10	1 60
4½	1 40	1 85
5	1 65	2 35
6	2 00	4 50
7	3 00	
8	4 50	
9	6 00	
10	8 50	

Discount 30 per cent., subject to changes without notice.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	18 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

First common ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	40 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	23 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 75
Lath	3 75

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ₩ ℔
Manilla papers	7@8@9@10 and 12c ₩ ℔
Hardware papers	6@7@8 and 12c ₩ ℔
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ₩ ℔
Bag wrapping papers	4½ and 4¾c ₩ ℔
Rye straw papers	3@4 and 4½c ₩ ℔
Rock River lining paper, 32 inches wide	6 @6½c ₩ ℔
Felt lining paper, 32 inches wide	4¾@5 c ₩ ℔
Crown, straw wrapping, full count	55@60c ₩ bdl
Crown, short count	50@55c ₩ bdl
Medium, full count	62½@65c ₩ bdl
Medium, short count	55@60c ₩ bdl
Double crown, full count	70@75c ₩ bdl
Double crown, short count	60@70c ₩ bdl
Straw news	7 @11c ₩ ℔
Rag news	12½@13c ₩ ℔
Book paper	14 @18c ₩ ℔

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

The market is firm, with prices strong and considerably advanced, as follows:

Shaker No 1, ₩ dozen	$4 75
Shaker No 2, ₩ dozen	4 25
Hurl A No. 1, ₩ dozen	5 00
Hurl No 1, ₩ dozen	3 75
Hurl No 2, ₩ dozen	3 25
Western common	3 00
Hurl, corn	22@25
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	185@200
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000 plain	20@25
Painted	30@30
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	1 50
Extra carpet, ₩ dozen	5 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$12 50
IX, 10x14, charcoal	15 00
IC, 12x12, charcoal	13 00
IX, 12x12, charcoal	15 50
IC, 14x20, charcoal	12 00
IX, 14x20, charcoal	15 00
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	11 00
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	14 50
IC, 14x20, leaded	10 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	13 50
IC, 20x28, leaded	21 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	27 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	10 50

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

The following are the ruling figures at which wool is bought in this market:

Fine fleece	45@46c	Medium fleece	44@45c
Tubwashed	53@55c	Common	40@45c
Combing	55@56c	Pulled wools	41@42c
Unwashed	30@35c		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Mag cal ℔	89 @1 00
Acetic ℔	12 @ 18	–Carb ℔	30 @ 35
Citric ℔	1 35 @1 45	Manna SF ℔	@ 75
Oxalic ℔	22 @ 24	Morph sul oz	5 75 @6 00
Sulphuric ℔	2½@ 4½	Nut No 1 ℔	1 35 @1 44
Tartaric ℔	57 @ 60	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 20 @2 40	Anise ℔	3 50 @4 00
Aloes.		Bergamot ℔	@8 50
Cape ℔	16 @ 20	–Castor ℔	19 @3 50
Socot ℔	65 @ 75	–Cinnam ℔	2 00 @2 25
Am Carb ℔	22 @ 25	–Cloves ℔	3 75 @4 00
Aqua ℔	8 @ 10	Cod liv, gal	2 00 @2 25
Annotta ℔	60 @ 60	Lemon ℔	5 00 @5 25
Ashes.		Linseed, gal	95 @1 00
Soda ℔	4 @ 8	Neats F, gal	1 75 @1 85
Pal Cepa ℔	8 @1 00	Olive, gal	1 75 @3 00
Bayrum, gal	2 75 @3 00	–qu'rts, doz	6 25 @10 00
Bark.		–pints, doz	3 25 @3 50
Cassia ℔	35 @ 38	Origan ℔	60 @1 00
Cinch red ℔	1 20 @1 30	Pepp'r'n ℔	3 50 @4 00
" pale ℔	1 00 @1 10	Rosemary ℔	1 00 @1 25
" com ℔	20 @ 40	Sassafras ℔	90 @1 00
Black Lead.		Sperm gal	2 30 @2 50
American ℔	5 @ 6	Tanners, gal	58 @ 60
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12	Whale gal	85 @ 90
German ℔	8 @ 10	Wintg'n ℔	@5 75
Blue mass ℔	85 @ 90	Opium T'y ℔	9 25 @9 50
Blue vitr ℔	11½@ 12½	P'l Paris bbl	4 00 @4 25
Borax ref ℔	18 @ 20	*Potass.*	
Brim roll ℔	4 @ 5½	Bichrom ℔	24 @ 26
–Flor sul ℔	4½@ 6	Chlorate ℔	34 @ 40
Calomel Am ℔	1 90 @2 10	Iodide ℔	4 35 @4 50
–English ℔	2 10 @2 20	Putty ℔	3 @ 5
Camp ref ℔	40 @ 45	Quin sulp oz	2 30 @2 35
Canthar's ℔	1 80 @2 12	Rosin bbl	4 50 @5 50
Cham Germ ℔	40 @ 60	*Root.*	
–Roman ℔	25 @ 30	Gentian ℔	8 @ 12
Chlorof'm ℔	1 15 @1 25	Ginger E ℔	15 @ 18
Cloves ℔	52 @ 58	" Jamaca ℔	30 @ 35
Cochineal ℔	85 @1 00	Ipec pow ℔	@1 90
Con lye, case	5 25 @7 75	Jalap pow ℔	@ 85
Copperas ℔	3 @ 5	Liquorice ℔	16 @ 25
Cr'm Tar ℔	48 @ 60	Rhub E I ℔	1 00 @1 50
Cubebs ℔	15 @ 20	Sars Hon ℔	@ 55
Cudbear ℔	28 @ 36	Senega ℔	@1 20
Emery En ℔	10 @ 15	Valeri En ℔	33 @ 40
Et Nit sps ℔	45 @ 48	" Germ ℔	25 @ 26
–Sulph ℔	70 @ 75	Sal Ammo ℔	18 @ 20
Ex Logw'd ℔	11 @ 14½	Epsom ℔	3 @ 5
–Liq Cala ℔	38 @ 45	–Soda ℔	2½@ 3½
–Italian ℔	25 @ 30	*Seed.*	
–Sicily ℔	20 @ 25	Canary ℔	11½@ 15
Fustic ℔	3 @ 5	Hemp ℔	7 @ 8
Galls Alep ℔	25 @ 35	Cardamon ℔	1 80 @2 25
Gum.		Mustard ℔	8 @ 10
Arabic sts ℔	18 @ 30	Senna Al ℔	17 @ 22
" White ℔	45 @ 80	" E In ℔	15 @ 22
Myrrh T'k ℔	35 @ 40	*Soda.*	
Shellac ℔	55 @ 60	Bi Carb ℔	5½@ 6½
Trag s'rts ℔	35 @ 95	Soap Cast ℔	14 @ 18
" Flake ℔	90 @1 00	–Cast wh ℔	18 @ 20
Hoffm's A ℔	44 @ 50	Sugar L'd ℔	25 @ 28
Indigo Mad ℔	1 00 @1 20	Turp sps gal	44 @ 50
–Span'n't ℔	1 10 @1 25	*Varnish.*	
Iodine res ℔	5 25 @5 75	Copai gal	1 25 @2 00
Junip Berr ℔	7 @ 9	Japan gal	80 @1 00
Logwood ℔	2½@ 3½	Damar gal	1 60 @1 80
Mace ℔	1 45 @1 55	Ven Red ℔	2¾@ 4
Madder ℔	14 @ 17		

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

The following is the regular price list of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which a discount of 1-10 to 2-10c is made to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1½ and 1¾ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 7-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 7-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 8-10c
1½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	2 9-10c	⅞ and ¾ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	2 5-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	3 2-10c
2 to 2⅝ inch	2 8-10c	⅝ inch	3 3-10c
2⅞ to 3⅜ inch	3c	5-16 inch	3 5-10c
3½ to 4 inch	3 5-10c	¼ inch	3 7-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	2 6-10c	3-16 inch	6 1-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 9-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 1-10c	1 to 2 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 5-10c
1⅛ to 3¼ by ⅛ and ⅝	3 1-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c
1⅛-16 inch	3 2-10c		

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4c	1¼ to 2⅝ by 3-16 to No. 12	4c
1⅛ to 2¼ by 3-16 to No. 12	3 8-10c	⅜ and ½ by 3-16 to ⅝	4 5-10c
1 to 1¼ by 3-16 to No. 12		⅜ and ½ do do	4 5-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 5-10c	1 inch	4 7-10c
1⅝ to 4⅛ inch	3 3-10c	⅞ inch	5 3-10c
1⅛ to 2 inch	3 8-10c	¾ inch	5 3-10c
1½ to 1⅝ inch	4c	⅝ inch	6 5-10c
1⅛ to 1⅜ inch	4 2-10c	½ inch	7c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1½ inch	3 1-10c	⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 3-10c	¼ inch	4 5-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1⅛ inch	3 4-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	3 7-10c
½ to ⅝ inch	3 5-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ⅜	
⅜ inch	4 6-10c	⅜ inch	4 3-10c
¼ inch	4 5-10c		

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	3 8-10c	Heads, flanging	5 5-10c
Boiler plate	3 5-10c	Plow slabs	3 4-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c	Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4c	6 2-10c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 4-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	6 7-10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 and 26	4 7-10c	7 2-10c	8 3-10c
No. 27	4 9-10c	7 2-10c	8 5-10c
No. 28	5 1-10c	8 2-10c	8 1-10c

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ⅛c ₩ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1¾ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 5-10c	1½, 1¼ and 2 by ⅝ and ¾ inch	3c
1¼ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	3 8-10c	1½ by ⅝ inch	3 2-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

Nails.

The following is the price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d@60d fencing and brads	$3 35
8d@9d	3 60
6d@7d	3 85
4d@5d	4 10
3d	4 85
2d	6 10

Fine Blued.		*Cut Spikes.*	
3d	$6 35	3 to 6 inch	$3 60
2d	7 10	*Barrel.*	
Casing.		⅞ inch	$7 10
10@30d	$4 10	¾ inch	6 35
8@9d	4 35	1 inch	5 85
6@7d	4 60	1⅛ inch	5 10
Clinch.		1¼ inch	4 85
Clinch nails	$5 10	1⅜ inch	4 35
		1½ inch	4 10

Finishing Nails.

10 to 30d	$4 60	6d	$5 10
8d	4 85	4d	5 35

Tinned nails, 3d, ₩ keg	$10 00
Tinned nails, 4d, ₩ keg	9 00
Copper all sizes, ₩ ℔	50

In 100 keg lots and upwards.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance ₩ keg on common cut.

TERMS—Net sixty days with two per cent. off for cash.

The following is the revised hardware and iron price list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 2 5-10c card rate, 2 per cent. off, net.

Flat rail, (1¼ by ¾) punched and countersunk	4 1-10c ₩ ℔ net
Iron wedges	4½c ₩ ℔ net
Steel wedges	7½c ₩ ℔ net
Norway Nail rods	8c ₩ ℔ net
Crow bars	4½c ₩ ℔ net
Beetle rings	8 c ₩ ℔ net

Fencepickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape 30c per foot of fence, less 15 per cent. off.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list)	70 and 10 ₩ cent. off net.

Carriage and tire bolts delivered as customary.

Stove bolts	20 "
Machine and square head bolts	40 and 10 "
Coach and lag screws	35 and 10 "
Bolt ends	40 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅝,) 8½c ₩ ℔ off net; large size, from 7-16 to 2 in.) 6¾c ₩ ℔ off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 9½c ₩ ℔ off net; large sizes 7-16 to 1⅝ inch, 7¾c ₩ ℔ off, net.

Nuts and washers in 25 ℔ boxes, ½c per ℔ extra; in lots less than one keg, each size, ½c ₩ ℔ extra; in 5 ℔ boxes, 1c ₩ ℔ extra.

Standard caps, for plows	5½c ₩ ℔ net

Iron harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in 200 ℔. boxes, 1 in. diam., 3½c ₩ ℔ net; ⅞ in. diam., 3½c ₩ ℔ net; ¾ in. diam., 3¾c ₩ ℔ net; ⅝ in. diam., 4c ₩ ℔ net.

Patent headed do, ½c ₩ ℔ extra. Steel do, 4 in. 7½c ₩ ℔ net; do ⅞ in. 8c ₩ ℔ net; do ¾ in. 8½c ₩ ℔ net.

Skein Bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ₩ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered; ⅜ diam 7c ₩ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam. 6c ₩ ℔ net; ½ in. diam 7c.

Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 8½c ₩ ℔; ⅜ in diam. 9½c ₩ ℔ net; ½ in. diam. 11½c ₩ ℔ net. Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7½c ₩ ℔ net; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 6½c ₩ ℔; 6 in. long, 6½c ₩ ℔.

Strap and T Hinges, 40 per cent. off net, delivery as customary.

Screw hitching rings	$5 25 ₩ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 50 ₩ doz net.
Cast iron washers	3½c ₩ ℔ net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long	3¾c ₩ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 6 feet long	4¼c ₩ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long	4½c ₩ ℔ net.
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. over 4 feet long	4½c ₩ ℔ net.
⅞, ¾, and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5 c ₩ ℔ net.
Bridge bolts, with upset ends	1c ₩ ℔ extra.
Wrought iron plates, punched	4½c ₩ ℔ net.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Standard list. Revised January 15th, 1875.

Wagon box strap bolts, per set of 8 bolts:

10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end	45
12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55
12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	65
12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	70
12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	75
12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	80
14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	90
14 in. long by ¾ at screw end	95
18 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$1 00
18 in. long by ¾ at screw end	1 10
20 in. long by ¾ at screw end	1 20

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made. In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 15c each; wide track, 17c each.

Single-tree irons, 30c per set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 45c per set; 3¼ in. wide, 50c per set; 3¾ in. wide, 55c per set; 3½ in. wide, 60c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 14c each; finished with guards, 40c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 13c each; light pattern, 12c each.

Wrought rub irons, 9c each.

Stay chain hooks, 7c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 8c each; figure 2, 9c each; figure 3, 11c each.

Axle clips, round part ⅜, flat part 1⅛ inch, 8c.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 sets, 15 per cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½@2½ inches to clinch, ₩ 1,000, net	$11 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ₩ 1,000 net	7 50
Neck yoke eyes	4¾ cents each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings	7¼ cents each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ₩ ℔	4¾c
Wagon rivets, extra, large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, 1 in. inch and longer, ₩ ℔	8¼c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths	9¼c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 ℔ paper boxes ₩ ℔ extra	1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ℔ wood boxes ₩ ℔ extra	½ c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, ₩ ℔ net	12 c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, ₩ ℔ net	17 c
Double tree plates, ₩ ℔ net	8½c
Coupling plates, ₩ ℔ net	9 c
Tongue plate, ₩ ℔ net	8 c
Neck yoke plates, ₩ ℔ net	11 c
Tongue cap iron 1⅝, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price as ⅝ inch	
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ₩ ℔ net	10½c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ₩ ℔ net	11½c

Prices subject to change without notice. All the manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s prices for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg 100 keg lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ₩ keg 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, ₩ keg 100 keg lots	7 25
Mule shoes, ₩ keg 50 keg lots	7 50

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	10½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10¾c
Fancy brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @10½c
Painters' red lead	8 @ 9 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Linseed Oil, ₩ gall, in barrel lots	85 @90 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gall, in barrel lots	46 @50 c

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	₩ case $7 50
Less quantity	₩ case 7 75
Greenwich (5 cases)	₩ case 7 50
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₩ case 7 50
Less quantity	₩ case 7 75
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔ 4¼@5 c
Less quantity	₩ ℔ 5 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔ 2¼@2¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔ 3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₩ ℔ 2¼@2¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔ 2½c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₩ ℔ 5¾@6 c
Less quantity	₩ ℔ 6¼c
Copperas—20 bbls	₩ ℔ @2 c
Less quantity	₩ ℔ @2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₩ ℔ @3 c
Less quantity	₩ ℔ @3 c
Sulphuric acid	₩ ℔ @3 c
Muriatic acid	₩ ℔ @3 c
Nitric acid	₩ ℔ @10 c
Chloride calcium	₩ ℔ @ c
Pure alumina	₩ ℔ @15 c
Lump alum	₩ ℔ 3½@3¾c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 6, 1875.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms, muck bar and scrap iron for February, by the various railroads, as published in the DAILY COMMERCIAL.

These tables will be found useful for reference:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Ore. tons.	M'ck tons.	Met'l tons.
Nimick & Co	....	300	2,100
Brown & Co	....	....	220
John Moorhead	....	....	340
Jones & Laughlins	....	....	330
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	....	1,600	....
Kloman & Carnegie Bros	1,450	....	....
Shoenberger, Blair & Co	1,150	....	....
Graff, Bennett & Co	600	120	110
Rogers & Burchfield	....	....	150
Byers, McCullough & Co	....	70	790
Zug & Co	....	70	....
Caughey & Hallman	....	....	1,040
Dilworth, Porter & Co	....	....	70
J. Reamer	....	....	40
R. R. Palmer & Co	....	....	50
Chess, Smyth & Co	....	....	50
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	....	70	....
Various consignees	....	....	30
Total	3,210	2,230	5,320

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Ore. tons.	M'ck tons.	Met'l tons.
Nimick & Co	....	20	200
Lucy Furnace	820	....	....
Isabella Furnace	2,880	....	....
Rodgers & Burchfield	50	....	....
Glass, Neely & Co	100	....	....
Caughey & Hallman	....	....	70
Wm. Clark & Co	100	20	....
Cambria Iron Works	....	....	220
Singer, Nimick & Co	....	....	40
Hussey, Wells & Co	....	....	50
Lindsay & McCutcheon	....	....	40
J. Reamer	....	....	50
Various consignees	....	....	50
Total	3,950	40	780

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—MANCHESTER STATION.

	Met'l tons.	Ore. tons.
Graff, Bennett & Co	....	410
Palmer & Co	50	....
L. Peterson & Co	10	....
Total	60	410

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	M'k tons.	Blms tons.	Met. tons.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	150	....	....
J. Reamer	200	....	80
John Moorhead	50	10	20
Brown & Co	....	....	280
J. W. Porter	200	....	160
Lindsay & McCutcheon	20	....	....
Byers McCullough & Co	40	....	....
Nimick & Co	....	....	200
Chess, Smyth & Co	160	....	....
Shoenberger Blair & Co	150	....	....
Moorhead & Co	100	....	....
A. H. Childs	....	....	510
Graff, Bennett & Co	40	....	....
Various consignees	30	10	20
Total	1,140	50	1,271

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Metal, tons
Painter & Son	40
Graff, Bennett & Co	100
Rees Graff & Co	80
Cambria Iron Works	560
Wm. Clark & Co	240
Various consignees	100
Total	1,120

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Ore. tons.	Met'l tons.
Kloman & Carnegie Bros	60	540
Graff, Bennett & Co	50	....
Nimick & Co	....	100
Philips, Nimick & Co	....	100
Robinson & Co	....	30
Cambria Iron Works	....	40
Various consignees	....	20
Total	110	860

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Bl'm. tons.	Met'l tons.
Rees, Graff & Co	20	140
J. W. Porter	100	....
Graff, Bennett & Co	....	50
Cambria Iron Works	....	30
Wm. Clark & Co	....	40
Various consignees	....	20
Total	120	320

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Metal. tons
A. H. Childs	1,010
Wm. Clark & Co	90
John Moorhead	150
Various consignees	30
Total	1,280

SCRAP IRON RECEIPTS.

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.	750
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	170
Allegheny Valley Railroad	100
Pennsylvania Railroad	220
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R.	50
Total	1,290

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND MUCK BAR MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 6, 1875.

The dead-lock between the puddlers and employers still continues, and the effect is to stop all inquiries for metal, and we find ourselves this week compelled to make a report without a single sale of metal for mill use, and but a very limited quantity of foundry iron.

The mills that have orders to fill still find some muck bar, and it seems that enough can be had to meet all demands.

We are reported the following sales:

MUCK BAR.

200 tons muck bar, extra	$46 00—4 mos
200 tons muck bar, extra	43 00— cash
200 tons muck bar, extra	45 00— cash
125 tons muck bar	46 00—4 mos
100 tons muck bar	private terms

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons No. 1 foundry	$27 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	25 00— cash

CHARCOAL BLOOMS.

10 tons charcoal	$70 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 3.—The market for most all descriptions has a rather more hopeful feeling, and business, though not active, is rather more encouraging than for some time past.

Scotch Pig—The upward turn continues, and prices are strong at the late advance; sales have been made of 50 tons Eglinton at $33 00; 50 do at $34 00; 150 do, and 30 do Glengarnock at a private price; of the latter brand there is now none in first hands.

American Pig—Is quiet, though there is rather more inquiry; the difficulty of moving goods (there being over twenty vessels with iron waiting to get through the Sound) has the tendency to somewhat check business. No. 1 irons are quoted $28 00@30 00, the latter price now generally asked; No. 2, $25 00@28 00, and forge $24 00@27 00.

Rails—There is rather more inquiry for new, but the bulk of it being with bond collaterals, there is very little business consummated. For the last year there has been less disposition to sell, with payments in bonds, than for many years previous, and many makers prefer selling for low cash prices than taking the risk of such promises to pay. New American are quoted $50 00 currency at the mills, and English $50 00 from yard. Old T are quiet, and may be quoted $32 00.

Scrap—Has an advancing tendency, and $35 00 is now about as low as No. 1 wrought can be had. The stock on hand now is pretty well reduced, and the impossibility of importing at present rate, coupled also with the fact that there is and has been for some time past but little made here, on account of the dull state of the machine shops, tends to bespeak higher prices for this article in the near future; we hear of sales of 300 tons at $35 00, and 100 do at a shade above.

Manufactured—The situation remains as last noted, and winter having come again, an "early resumption of business" is postponed for a short time.—*Shipping List.*

CLEVELAND.

March 2.—The salient fact in the pig iron market this week is a general decline in prices of from 50c@$1 50, and beyond the noting of this fact, which carries its own comment, very little is to be said. The demand still continues insignificant, and the movement is dull. The following are the quotations at the close, four months' time:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$32 50
No. 2	32 00
No. 3	32 00
No. 4	32 50
Nos. 5 and 6	33 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	$28 00
No. 2	26 00
No. 1 grey forge	25 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	$33 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	30 00

MASSILLON.

No. 1	$31 00
B—1	29 00
No. 2	29 00

The hardware market is quiet, and prices are steady and unchanged.

There is nothing new in the market for manufactured iron. The demand is moderate and prices unchanged.—*Commercial Review.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

March 8.—The market continues firm with a moderate demand for foundry grades.

Forge irons are in light supply with a more active demand. Car wheel irons dull.

We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1, ₩ ton	$28 00@29 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2, ₩ ton	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge, ₩ ton	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Tennessee, No. 1, ₩ ton	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Tennessee, forge, ₩ ton	25 00@26 00—4 mos
Alabama, No. 1, ₩ ton	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 1, ₩ ton	27 00@28 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 2, ₩ ton	26 00—4 mos

HOT BLAST STONECOAL.

Missouri, No. 1, ₩ ton	28 00—4 mos
Missouri, forge, ₩ ton	25 00@26 00—4 mos
Ohio, No. 1, ₩ ton	25 00@27 00—4 mos
Ohio, forge, ₩ ton	25 00@27 00—4 mos
Am. Scotch, No. 1, ₩ ton	26 00@27 00—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, car wheel, ₩ ton	$35 00@50 00—4 mos
Missouri, car wheel, ₩ ton	43 00@45 00—4 mos
Kentucky, car wheel ₩ ton	40 00@42 00—4 mos
Tennessee, car wheel, ₩ ton	36 00@42 00—4 mos
Georgia, car wheel, ₩ ton	40 00@42 00—4 mos
Alabama, car wheel, ₩ ton	40 00@42 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	28 00@30 00—4 mos
Blooms, per ton	65 00@70 00—4 mos

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The following are the amounts of pig iron received here per barges during the month of February, and weighed by W. H. Broadwell, Public Weigher:

Furnaces.	Tons.	Furnaces.	Tons.
Lawrence	123	Vesuvius	50
Monitor	136	Mt. Vernon	150
Laurel	120	Center	50
Total			626

Iron reshipped here and not weighed:

Center Furnace	20
Grant Furnace	30
Total tons	676

The Exporter has 100 tons machinery, etc., on the way here from New York, destined for Texas via the Morgan Line steamers, and therefore lays over to await its arrival. She also receives from the Exchange 175 tons for the Lower Mississippi.

Wool.

The Washington, Pa., *Reporter* of the 10th inst. says: Mr. Hamlin, of the house of Parker and Hamlin, Boston, has spent a portion of the last two or three weeks among our people, and purchased over one hundred thousand pounds of wool, at prices ranging for 47 to 50 cents. This corresponds, after deducting expenses of shipping, &c., very closely with the Eastern markets. There is still a few lots of wool scattered over the county.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116¼.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1875.

MONEY.

Money, after loaning at 7 per cent., closed at 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent.

STERLING

unsettled and lower at 478@480 for sixty days, and 483½ for sight.

GOLD

strong at 115@115¾. The gold "squeeze" to-day was more successful than on any previous day. Borrowing rates ½@1-32 per cent. per diem, the latter the closing rate. Loans in exceptional cases were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $109,000. Clearings $5,000,000. Customs receipts $266,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong, with the Pacific issues and Northwestern consolidated gold bonds as the features. State bonds neglected. To-day has been a very important day in Wall street, with public interest centered chiefly in the Stock Exchange. At the opening of business a great buoyancy prevailed in the market for securities, and there was a further improvement in values. In the upward movement Union Pacific securities were most prominent, stock rising to 48⅝c, the first mortgage bonds to 97, the land grants to 100¼, and the sinking funds to 90¼, these prices being, in most instances, the highest ever attained. This large advance in Union Pacific issues was caused by the annual report and the adoption of the same by the stockholders at Boston to-day, and the harmony at the meeting. The adoption of the report carried with it the recommendation of the Directors that an annual dividend of 6 per cent. be declared payable quarterly, commencing July 1st. Telegrams from Boston state that three hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-eight shares were voted at the election to-day, being seventy thousand shares more than last year and the largest vote ever polled. The vote was unanimous for the following ticket: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, F. Gordon Dexter, Benj. E. Bates, Oliver Ames 2d, Ezra H. Baker, Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, Chas. J. Osborne, Geo. S. Scott, Samuel M. Mills, James D. Smith, Jos. Richardson, G. M. Dodge and Jno. Sharp. The annual report shows that the gross earnings for the year ending December 31st, 1874, were $10,559,868 12, and the expenses, including taxes, $4,652,314 95, leaving a surplus of earnings of $5,907,565 17, equal to 7 per cent. on the stock and bonds of the company. The operating expenses were 44.05 per cent. of the gross earnings, against 48.46 per cent. last year. After the Union Pacific Northwestern common was next in point of interest, advancing to 46¼, the highest price of the season. There seems to be a quiet and steady buying of this stock, under the belief that the affairs of the company have improved considerably during the past year and are likely to undergo further improvement under amendment to the Potter law. Western Union was prominent in dealings, and rose to 76¾, under the declaration of a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend, payable April 15. St. Paul rose to 36⅜, Lake Shore to 74⅛, Rock Island to 105, Ohio to 27⅞, Pacific Mail to 40⅞ and Wabash to 14⅞. At intervals during the day transactions were attended with great activity and excitement. In late afternoon dealings the activity subsided, and there was a general reaction from the highest point of the day under sales to realize the profits on the advance. Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 27,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 88,000 Western Union, 24,000 Northwestern, 8,500 St. Paul, 8,700 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,000 Wabash, and 88,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	61	Do preferred	56⅛
W. U. Tel	75⅞	Wabash	14⅝
Quicksilver	32	Do preferred	20
Adams Express	103	Fort Wayne	98
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Terre Haute	7¼
American Express	63¼	Do preferred	25
U. S. Express	59¼	Chicago & Alton	100¼
Pacific Mail	39⅞	Do preferred	104
New York Central	102⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	27⅛
Erie	27⅛	Clev., Col & Cin	63
Do preferred	42	Burlington & Q	107
Harlem	129¼	Lake Shore	73⅞
Do preferred	125	Panama	109
Mich. Central	77	Illinois Central	100
Cleveland & Pitts	91⅛	Union Pacific bds	47
Northwestern	45⅞	Central Pacific stk	97⅛
Do preferred	57⅞	Union Pacific bds	90
Rock Island	104⅞	Del. & Lack	111¾
N. J. Central	110¼	Bankers' Bills	480
St. Paul	35⅞		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119⅝	5-20's, 1867	119⅝
5-20's, 1862	116	5-20's, 1868	119⅜
5-20's, 1864	117⅛	New 5's	114⅝
5-20's, 1865	119⅛	10-40's	114
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	Currency, 6's	119⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	97	Do old	33
Tennessee, old	64	N. Carolina, old	25
Do new	64	Do new	11
Virginia, new	33		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring 92c bid; No. 2, 88c for strictly fresh; 87½c regular, spot; 88½c seller April; 92@93¾c seller May; 93⅝@94c seller June; No. 3, 84¼@84½c; rejected, 78½c. Corn dull. No. 2 mixed, 64c spot; 64¾c bid seller April. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 52¾c spot; 53@53¼c seller April; 56@56¼c; seller May; rejected, 51c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 97@97½c. Barley dull and nominal.

SEEDS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady; light $7 50@7 65. Pork—demand fair and prices advanced; $18 40@18 50 spot; $18 57½ seller April; $18 72½@18 75 seller June; $18 78 seller May. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; 13.37½c seller March; 13.45c seller April; 13.65c seller May. Bulkmeats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 6¾@6⅞c; short rib middles 9⅝c; short clear 10¼c, all loose, spot.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1 10.

LATEST.—On Call Board this afternoon grain was unchanged. Pork $18 55 April; $18 82½ May, with large sales of April. Lard 13.45c.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 65@4 85; common to good $5 05@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 30; white wheat extra $5 50@6 00; extra Ohio $5 05@5 30; St. Louis $5 00@8 00. Rye flour firm at $4 00@5 10. Cornmeal steady at $3 25@3 80. Wheat firmer; No. 1 spring $1 17@1 22; No. 3 $1 08@1 10; No. 2 Chicago $1 12@1 14½; No. 2 Northwestern $1 12¾@1 14½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 15@1 17. Rye quiet and firm at 90@95c. Barley firmer at $1 20@1 31. Malt steady. Corn steady with a moderate demand; receipts 23,000 bushels; mixed Western 83@84½c; yellow 84@85c; white 84c. Oats firmer; receipts 14,000 bushels; mixed Western 66@69c; white 67@70c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet at 16½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7½@8c; prime 8½c. Molasses firmer at 68c. Rice quiet. Petroleum easier; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 7½c. Rosin steady at $2 07½@2 12½. Turpentine steady at 36½c. Eggs heavy at 33@35c. Pork firmer at $19 35@19 50. Dressed hogs firm at $8 62½. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; bellies 10c. Middles steady; long clear 10¼@10⅜c; short do 11c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13⅞@14c. Butter dull; Western 15@24c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Cloverseed firm 10¼@12½c per ℔ for Western. Whisky quiet and firm at $1 12.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Flour—small stock with only a local demand; double extra $4 75; treble extra $4 95@5 62½; choice $5 75@6 00. Corn in good demand; white mixed 85c; white 84c; yellow in demand for Cuba at 87½c. Oats quiet and lower at 70c. Bran scarce and dull at $1 35. Hay dull and lower; prime $23 00; choice $26 00. Pork quiet at $19 50, demand moderate. Dry salt meat dull at 7¼@7½@10¼@10½@10⅝c. Bacon scarce but dull at 8¾@11¼@12c. Hams—some demand for Cuba at 13@13½c. Lard dull; tierce, packers', 14c; refined 14½c; keg 14¾. Sugar in light supply with a good demand and prices firm; inferior 3@5½c; common 6@6½c; fair to fully fair 6¾@7¼c; prime to choice 8@8½c. Molasses in good demand and stock diminishing; common 45@53c; fair 53@55c; prime to choice 56@68c. Whisky dull at $1 10@1 14. Coffee in good demand, cargoes, fair to prime, 17@18½c. Cornmeal firmer at $3 85. Gold 11½. Sight ½c premium. Sterling 553½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Petroleum easy; refined 14½c; crude 10¼@10½c in bbls; 7¼@7½c in bulk. Cloverseed dull at 10@11c ₩ ℔. Flaxseed $2 00. Flour—superfine $3 50@3 75; extras $4 00@4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 00@5 75. Wheat firm; red $1 22@1 23; amber $1 24@1 26. Rye 95c. Corn—mixed Western 81c. Oats steady; mixed 65c. Whisky held at $1 12 for Western iron bound.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—Flour firm; Western superfine $4 25@4 50; common extras $5 00@5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5 25@6 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 25@6 25; Illinois $5 25@7 00; St. Louis $5 25@8 00. Corn firm and in demand; mixed and yellow 88@91c.

Wool.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—Wool unchanged and quiet. Manufacturers continue to purchase in lots as wanted, and are not anxious about the future. Notwithstanding the small stocks of domestic in the country it is a remarkable fact that the imports of foreign do not pay a profit from any point. Ohio and Pennsylvania 53@57c; combing and delaine fleeces are scarce and in demand at 60@65c; super and pulled wanted at 50@55c. The stock of desirable super wool on the market is small.

Indorsements of the People's Remedy.

When skillful and cautious medical men give over their own signatures a favorable opinion of the soothing and vitalizing effects of a preparation, the public does not hesitate to believe them. The voluminous and emphatic professional testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a specific for all disorders of the stomach and bowels, for liver complaint, intermittent and remittent fevers, and the thousand ills that wait upon dyspepsia, must convince the most skeptical. Aside, however, from the testimony of the faculty, there is a large mass of evidence from patients in every walk of life, all showing that this great preventive and restorative is of inestimable value to the sick and the debilitated. The Bitters are suited to all climates, and are universally indorsed as a preventive of disorders caused by miasma and impure water.

For all Female Complaints

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation or ulceration, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, New York, writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.

TThS&*

MARRIED:

HUMBIRD—CHAMBERS—On November 11th, 1874, J. S. HUMBIRD, of Cumberland, Maryland, and EMMA CHAMBERS, of Washington, Penna.

DIED:

FOWLER—Miss LUCY FOWLER, at the residence of her aunt, No. 38 Wylie avenue, at 4 A. M., March 10th

FETTERMAN—On Saturday, March 6th, 1875, at 7:50 A. M., of scarlet fever, MARY DILLON, daughter of C. and Leila M. Fetterman, aged three years, five months and seven days.

OMOHUNDRO—Yesterday morning, in Cincinnati, MATTIE E. OMOHUNDRO, sister of Sidney Omohundro, of this city.

McKINLEY—At the Home for Aged Women, in Wilkinsburg, on Monday morning, March 8th, 1875, Mrs. McKINLEY, aged eighty-four years.

WEYMAN—On Monday night, March 8, 1875, Mrs. ELIZA WEYMAN, widow of the late George Weyman, in the seventy-third year of her age.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure "Spermatorrhœa," or "Seminal Weakness," in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 611 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1837.

☞ Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of nervous Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain, sealed envelope on receipt of stamp.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of our ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the East, having discontinued its publication, we shall be unable to furnish it to subscribers hereafter. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, in this matter, for the reason that the failure is wholly beyond our control.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are requested to assemble, by their delegates, in the Opera House, in the city of LANCASTER, at noon, on *Wednesday, May* 26, 1875, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

Each Senatorial and Representative district will be entitled to the same representation therein as they are entitled to under the present apportionment of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

THE exports from Philadelphia for last month amounted to $1,583,832; and of the thirty-eight vessels which cleared with the commodities so exported, twenty-two were American.

AMONG the cheering business indications is the fact that the exports from New York to Europe by the regular lines of steamers are assuming proportions unusually large for this season of the year. All the steamers which left on Saturday took full cargoes.

WE ARE beginning to feel the refluence of the wave. Of the 3,655 immigrants who arrived at New York last month, against the 2,518 for the corresponding month of last year, 2,214 were persons who had previously been in the United States. The natural inference is, that many adopted citizens who have recently taken advantage of low steamship fares to visit the old country are now returning.

A BILL was on Saturday introduced in the Missouri Legislature, requiring the Governor of that State to issue an amnesty and pardon proclamation in the case of those desperate murderers, the JAMESES and YOUNGERS, who for years past have terrorized the State from one end to the other, slaughtering their victims by the score. Democratic Missouri is evidently a paradise—for rebel assassins.

IN A case appealed from Michigan the United States Supreme Court has just decided that a State has the right to tax land grant lands while they are still in the possession of the railroad companies to which they were granted. This decision will place upon the tax list thousands if not millions of acres in States where the State itself has not formally exempted the land it has granted to the roads from taxation, and hence is of much more than ordinary interest and importance.

ON a question as to the construction of the clause "nor any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of the act," in the new tariff and tax bill, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that the new rates of duties took effect March 3, except on goods in warehouse, and except on those on shipboard February 10. Twenty-five per cent. is to be added to calculated duties on all sugars, and the abatement of ten per cent. is no longer allowed.

AFTER the committee, at a recent New England poultry show, had awarded the first premium for poultry to "a Hungarian chicken of the Slavi-Magyar breed," the fact was developed that the disgraceful fowl was merely an ordinary chicken with a broken back, a false tail and a ruffle of turkey feathers glued around his neck with mucilage. This fraud was a perfect emblem of the "Reform" Democracy, alike in the rascally trick of its borrowed plumage, and the fact of its ignominious unstripping.

THE exact particulars of that recent Democratic State Treasurer's steal in Georgia are, that $152,250 was stolen outright; $68,917 53 was illegally paid out, and $509,817 59 is missing. The Treasurer, however, utterly refuses to resign, and there is some talk of retiring him on full pay and let a financial agent run the office. In Arkansas, too, we observe that between fifty and sixty sheriffs elected under the new constitution were found, a short time ago, to be defaulters in sums ranging from $500 to $20,000, and now General NEWTON, a financial officer of the State, is discovered to be a defaulter in the sum of $58,000. A very honest crowd, truly; and this is only the beginning.

THE outlook for the agricultural interests of the country is improving. The latest advices from Europe report the wheat markets of England and the Continent as steadily improving, and a prediction is ventured by the *Mark Lane Express*, the standard grain authority of Great Britain, that the lowest prices have been reached everywhere. We have still a large supply of cereals in the granaries of the West, and this improvement in the European markets may lead to an export demand at better prices, and a good export business in grain means a revival of business and active employment to railroads and the people.

THE appropriation bills, as well as the Revenue bill, got safely through both Houses of Congress, before adjournment, so that there is no excuse for an extra session. The Democratic leaders are much gratified in consequence. They dreaded an extra session, because it would compel them to show their hands, and devolop their policy, or rather their total lack of any thing that can be called a policy, and they regard the postponement of the evil day until next winter as a sort of godsend. The elections of 1875 will not, now, turn so much upon what the Democracy really is, as upon what each voter may imagine it to be; and it is much safer for the Democrats to depend upon popular imagination than upon the sober popular judgment that would be passed upon what they actually do.

THE first ruling made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of the new tax and tariff law was in reference to the time of taking effect of the new rates on spirits and tobacco. It is, that collectors may resume sale of stamps for distilled spirits in cistern rooms or warehouses prior to midnight of the third instant, at seventy cents per gallon, and may make requisition for stamps for spirits produced from that date. All spirits so produced after midnight of that day are subject to the tax of ninety cents per gallon, according to the provisions of the new law. Tobacco or cigars in the hands of manufacturers, legally packed and properly stamped prior to midnight of the third instant, are to be charged at the old rate of twenty cents.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, good authority on the subject, concludes, after an elaborate review of the mercantile and financial outlook, that notwithstanding the conditions are in some respects less favorable than had been hoped, the prospect is, on the whole, encouraging. The great majority of our mercantile and industrial firms are earning the reputation of keeping their money in their business and of avoiding the allurements of speculations foreign to their proper calling. Another circumstance favorable to the revival of our domestic industry is the lower price of labor, and a third hopeful features consists in the fact that our forty millions of people are practising economy with a rigidity that has long been out of practice among us. The effects of this frugality on general business and on the money market, cannot fail to be of a decidedly beneficial character.

RECENTLY, it will be remembered, an effort was made to unite the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, North and South, which failed because the Northern churches would not consent to rescind the resolution passed by the General Assembly in 1863, declaring that it regarded "the civil rebellion for the perpetuation of negro slavery as a great crime, both against our National Government and against GOD." The St. Louis *Presbyterian*, in commenting upon the matter, remarks: "We have not recanted a single iota—we have not repented to the extent of a single tear—and we don't intend to." What is this but another method of saying that secession was righteous, that the lost cause, however it may be allowed to sleep, cannot in justice be allowed to die? Moreover, if this is the feeling among the professing Christians of the South, who supposes that the worldly element of that section is more forgiving and forgetting? It is plain that, among clergy and laity alike, the old rampant secession spirit is still vigorous, and only needs opportunity to become aggressive once more.

WHY THE SOUTHERN CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS ARE KEPT SEPARATE.

A sign of the times, which has hitherto attracted but little attention, is to be found in the steady refusal of the various Southern ecclesiastical organizations to unite or coalesce with their Northern brethren. There seems, upon the surface, no good reason why the coalition should not long ago have been effected; yet the fact remains that it has not been, and is not likely to be.

The division of the large ecclesiastical bodies into Northern and Southern organizations was originally caused by slavery or by the breaking out of the war; and it was natural to conclude that, the war being over, and the cause of division removed, there would be no further impediment to a restoration of the old-time unity and harmony. Yet no such result has been reached. It is now ten years since the war closed, and the two sections of these divided churches are as far apart as they were in the days of actual hostility.

There are no doctrinal differences existing; the aim of both divisions is the same; the worship, and the discipline, and the methods of operation are identical, and slavery no longer exists as a barrier between them. They have a common work and a common purpose; yet remain as far apart as the poles. There is not even a cordial intercourse between them; and both sides stand off, sullen and irreconcilable Why? The old grudges, and the old prejudices should surely be toned down, by this time, and great masses of people cannot, surely, be permanently kept asunder, by the force of quarrels that grew out of the hot blood of ten, twenty or thirty years ago.

The real cause for this perpetual estrangement must be sought for beyond that. It lies deeper than that, and has a great deal more significance than the old slavery agitation can give it. The effects of the slavery quarrel doubtless remain to give color to the actual source of difficulty, but they remain only as effects, and are no longer causes.

To our mind, the Southern branches of the great organizations have been kept separate, up to this time, by the conviction which prevails among Southern ecclesiastics that the political quarrel between the North and South has been only half fought out, and that another conflict between the two *must* come off at an early day. To their ardent imaginations, there can be but one result to this second conflict, when it comes, and that is a permanent disruption of the Union. They anticipated that, it is true, as the result of the first onset, and did what they could to bring it about; but failure does not sober their fancy, and they look forward as eagerly and confidently to a triumph, at the second trial, as they did at the first.

For that reason, they kept up their separate church organizations. The Southern heart could not be fired, else Consolidation with the Northern churches would cut off their opportunities for encouraging a rebellious spirit among their people. It may be delusion, or it may be far sightedness on their part; but their hopes are built upon an ultimate permanent separation between the two sections, the erection of a great Southern Empire, and the establishment of local governments in which the old Southern ideas shall be supreme. In such an Empire and under such government, their separate church organizations would come at once into an active life to which, as mere fragments of a general organization, they could not hope to attain. They are now units, with all the machinery of organization complete, and hence are better prepared, should the day they dream of ever come, to assume their proper place than they possibly could be under any any other circumstances.

Besides this, their present separate existence gives them full and free play in preparing their people for the very result they desire to see accomplished. The Southern church is the great hotbed of Southern prejudice. If it were not that, and had not been that always, the South could ere this have been regenerated, and brought into a state of prosperity, affluence and active development. Men, everywhere, are just what they are made by the circumstances surrounding them; and the whites of the South could not be, as they are to-day, almost a unit in desiring another chance to set up a Southern government of their own, if the religious sentiment which surrounds them were not in entire harmony with their rebellious purpose.

The clergyman of Virginia, who was lately heard by a Northern man to pray that God would bless "our whole country, from the Potomac to the Gulf," blurted out the heartfelt wish of the men who have kept the Southern Church organizations from fusing with their kindred Northern organizations. Their country is the South. They inwardly acknowledge no other, and they want no other. The North is, to them, foreign ground. They cherish no sentiment of allegiance towards it, and connection with it forms no part of their future prospects. They want the South to become a separate nation, under a separate government; and with that end in view they have maintained a separate church organization.

That the great body of the Southern people are preparing for a second trial of strength with the Government we firmly believe, and that they are encouraged in this by their ecclesiastics we are well satisfied. Upon that hypothesis we can easily understand the refusal of the Southern churches to consolidate with those of the North; and it is not, in our judgment, comprehensible upon any other.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE RESTORED.

The two Houses of Congress did many good and wise things, in the last weeks of the session, and some very foolish ones. Among the latter may be classed the virtual restoration of the franking privilege. This was accomplished by putting a provision in one of the appropriation bills, that the *Congressional Record*, Congressional documents and speeches should go free through the mails, until December 1, 1875, under the frank of any member of Congress.

It is claimed on behalf of the act that it extends the franking privilege only until December 1, and that it was necessary in order to put in circulation the immense mass of documents that have accumulated at the Capitol.

We answer that, if it is necessary to circulate the documents that have accumulated at Washington, it will be just as necessary to circulate those that will hereafter be printed. The same causes that have led to the accumulation of these documents, now, will continue to operate; and there is not a single reason given for a temporary restoration of the frank that is not equally good for its permanent establishment.

As to the plea that it extends only to December 1st of the current year, it amounts to nothing. The next Congress will not allow itself to be outdone by this, in the matter of allowing its members to pass their mail material free through the postoffice, and will promptly avail themselves of the pretext it affords. One of the first acts of the next Congress will be to make this restoration permanent. The Presidential election comes off in 1876; and the numberless Democratic members from Buncombe will each want the chance of flooding his "deestrick" with his eloquent speeches. Catch *them* at refusing such a chance!

The return to an abuse which grew to be, before it was abolished, a stench in the public nostrils, is one of the evidences that revolutions *do* go backward. NAPOLEON was out of his reckoning when he predicated the contrary. All parties were in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege; and when they had got it out of the way, as a public wrong and rank injustice to those who are compelled to pay their own postage, it was hoped it was done with forever. This, however, is a dragon with more than one head. The sword that was thrust through the first head is not yet dry in its scabbard, and lo! here turns up another head of the same monster. When this one has also been slain, the ugly reptile will turn up with some other frontal appendage; but we have no idea that it has vitality enough to live a perpetual life. The time will surely come when the people will be able to teach their representatives that men who are paid $5,000 for an average of five months' work, must pay for their postage as they pay for their food and their clothes, out of their own purses, and not out of that of the nation.

THE House of Representatives did a manly and honorable thing, on Tuesday last, in rescinding, unanimously, a resolution passed by the House in 1862, censuring General CAMERON for certain contracts for military supplies made by him in 1861 as Secretary of War.

The resolutions of censure here referred to were adopted in April, 1862, on motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and were based upon some one-sided developements made in an investigation carried on by the House. Mr. DAWES and the members of the House generally thought themselves justified in their action by the partial evidence thus obtained; and the result shows how easy it is to base injustice upon half facts, extorted by prejudice and distorted by partisan blindness. General CAMERON was, at the time the resolutions were passed, absent in Russia; and he was disliked by the Border State Pro-slavery men because, as Secretary of War, he had been far-sighted enough to recommend the arming of the negroes as a mode of putting an early end to the war. Events afterwards justified his recommendation; but, at that time, he was under the ban of the pro-slavery feeling which then prevailed.

Events, also, afterwards proved that the investigation referred to was but a partial one, and did not develop more than half the facts. President LINCOLN, in a message to Congress, in May, 1862, declared that he and the Cabinet fully sustained General CAMERON in making the contracts for which he was censured, and that they assumed, individually and collectively, their full share of responsibility for what was done by the Secretary of War. The contracts which he was censured for making, were made, the President assured Congress, with the full knowledge and approval of the Cabinet and the President.

This should have led the House into an instant repeal of the resolutions adopted in April, 1862; but such was the force of unjust prejudice, at that time, and such has been its force ever since, that the resolutions were allowed to stand, not only then, but during the thirteen years that have since intervened. The facts set forth in the preamble to the rescinding resolutions adopted on Tuesday last, as a justification for wiping out an undeserved censure, were just as well known to Congress in May, 1862, as in March, 1875. Mr. DAWES knew them to be facts, then, just as he does now; yet he has permitted that censure to remain upon the record of Congress from that day to this, without once opening his lips to remove a stigma which he had himself cast upon a public servant who had faithfully discharged his duty.

That the stigma has, at last, been removed, and that Mr. DAWES finally brought himself to the task of confessing to the House that he was wrong in 1862, is a subject of sincere congratulation; but it is, at the same time, a potent indication of the great difficulty which attends an effort, in this country, to right a wrong once done to a man in public life.

IT IS hinted as probable that old BEN. WADE will be brought forward as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio; and no better or wiser selection could be made. He is a bluff, hearty, frank, honest, old man, and is known to all the people of the State as an upright, trusty, warm-hearted and fearless man. His Republicanism is of the unquestionable kind. It needs no certificate. It had its origin in the days when none but men of iron nerve and fearless soul dared avow themselves anti-slavery men; and it has been tested in the fiery furnace of persecution and bitter prejudice. In the days when SUMNER had been driven abroad by the club of BROOKS, and SEWARD made his annual speech, clothed in smooth prases and shorn of everything that could give offense to the South, BEN WADE was not afraid to shake his fist under the noses of the Southern fire-eaters, and dare them to pursue their hectoring policy towards *him*. They never did. They respected his personal courage and bravery, and none of them cared to put it to the test. TOOMBS never ventured upon an insult to the plucky Senator from Ohio, FOOTE never threatened to hang him, as he did HALE, and all the Southern hotbloods gave him a wide berth. He, and POTTER, of Wisconsin, were the first to venture upon the demonstration, to Southern comprehension, that Northern men would fight; and he brought comfort to many Northern hearts by his boldness and courage, who were sick at seeing Northern men continually submitting to insults and never resenting them. That was long ago, but it has not been forgotten, and the nomination of WADE would revive a great deal of the old enthusiasm, which latterly has had but little chance to show itself.

THE last annual message of the President of the colored Republic of Liberia, which has just been received here, shows that whatever imperfections may attach to the new civilization of that country, there is in the African race a latent capacity for self-government which, under proper guidance and encouragement, promises to realize the highest anticipations and results. From the message we learn that the duties on imports and exports for the past fiscal year exceeded the amount of the previous year by several thousand dollars, and that there was a perceptible increase in the whole revenue of the country. Explorations east of the Republic are in progress, and the "annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and the "cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa country and the Tessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia," are mentioned. Steps are also being taken to have the products and industries of the country properly represented at our Centennial, next year. For the first time in the history of the Republic the Legislature has associated with it in its deliberations native chiefs from different parts of the country, who by their counsel and advice are rendering considerable assistance in the work of elevating and improving the character and condition of the aboriginal population. None of these various evidences of progress can fail to interest the enlightened and humane people of the United States.

THE admission of Colorado and the refusal to admit New Mexico, did not grow out of any superiority of the inhabitants of one over those of the other, but out of the hope which the Democrats have that they can organize Colorado as a Democratic State, and the fear which they feel of their inability to carry New Mexico. The Democratic members of Congress, therefore, voted for the admission of the one and against the admission of the other. Colorado comes in with a two-thirds vote in the House, but New Mexico could not get a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules in its behalf, and must therefore stay out.

We are opposed to the admission of both or either of these Territories as States, and are very sorry that the bill for the admission of Colorado has passed. There was no reason for the admission of the one that was not equally good for the admission of the other, except the one we have given, that the Democrats have so little hope of carrying New Mexico that they do not want it to come in in time for voting at the Presidential election in 1876. The bull-whackers and mountain-bruisers of Colorado are as poorly qualified for carrying on a State government as the greasers and half-breed Indians of New Mexico; and the cause of good government would not have been set back a bit by keeping both for a long time, yet, under territorial rule.

Antiquarian Discovery.

[From the London Paper-Trade Journal.]

An editor is very sore (the wound is too new to allow of names being mentioned) at having recently been thoroughly hoaxed. A copy of an ancient inscription was sent for insertion to a local, the original of which was professedly taken from a stone found in excavating the foundations for some new buildings in Queen Victoria street. The following note accompanied it, and with the inscription duly appeared:

I inclose copy of an inscription in mediæval Latin from a stone discovered during the excavations in Queen Victoria street, where, as you doubtless are aware, there formerly stood a church, dedicated to a Saxon saint and missionary, of whom many traces and relics still exist. He is known to the monkish chroniclers by the name of Uncatus Ambulans.

Perhaps a copy might be suitable for your well known and extensively read paper, and some of your antiquarian readers may be able to supply a translation.

I · SABILLI · HŒRES . AGO .
· FORTIBUS · ES · IN · ARO .
NOSCE · MARI THEBE · TRUX
· VOTIS · INNEM · · · PES · AN · DUX.

A metrical translation was forwarded next day, and was inserted with a note that "we knew all the time it was a hoax, and only inserted it as a joke," but those who saw Arthur just after he received the translation say they cannot reconcile his look of agonized horror and the awful profanity of his language with his public explanation.

"Inscription on stone discovered on the site or church of St. Walker, called by the monkish chroniclers 'Uncatus Ambulans,' (Hookey Walker).

I say, Billy, here's a go,
Forty 'buses in a row.
No, see Mary! they be trucks;
Vot is in 'em? Peas and ducks."

Wholesale piracy. Eight hundred and ninety patents were last year granted by the British Patent Office to persons who confessed to having obtained their idea by telegraph from abroad.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

POISE.

Live your own life as conscience moves,
And heart and brain define you;
Resolved to fill alone the grooves
Your attributes assign you;
Not heeding much, if Soul approves,
That all the world malign you.

Be grand in purpose, brave in act,
As you and Truth decide it;
Swift in defense, slow in attack;
Then, what the issue, bide it;
If opposition bar your track,
Don't turn, but override it.

Stand close to all, but lean on none,
And, if the crowd desert you,
Stand just as fearlessly alone
As if a throng begirt you,
And learn, what long the wise have known,
Self-flight alone can hurt you.

An Illinois Grange is negotiating for the lease of 8,500 acres of land in Monroe county, Mississippi.

Reciprocal retribution. Out in Ohio, last week, a life insurance agent was married to a book-canvasser.

The current of conversions from Roman Catholicism to the Greek Church of Russia is still continuing in Poland.

The suit of New York against Tweed, to recover eleven millions stolen by him from that city, comes up in the State Supreme Court to-day.

The Canadian Parliament has passed a law providing for a union of all the Presbyterian churches in the British Provinces of North America.

Tennyson is right in declaring that blackening another doesn't make one's self clean; and yet Beecher's lawyers do not seem to believe it.

Tests of all the various irons made in the country for car wheel purposes are about to be made at Altoona by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Bankruptcy. The Grant Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., have applied to the Chancellor of that State for the appointment of a receiver.

The Civil Rights bill will not be very long in getting before the United States Supreme Court. The result will be awaited with uncommon general interest.

Nantucket, Mass., has had a terrible experience this winter, having been icebound for three months, and deprived of communication with the continent.

Connecticut has organized its first prison association. It is surprising that so intelligent a State should have so long remained without an association of this character.

A busy season is anticipated in fitting out sperm whalers this spring, stimulated by the small stock of sperm oil and the high price which it commands at present.

The New York *Graphic* has entered on the third year of its existence. Artistically, politically, literarilly, financially, and in every other sense, it has proved a splendid success.

Germany proposes to require all Catholics in the civil service to take a test oath that they will be loyal to the Government in preference to obeying the decrees and behests of the Church.

"Cæsarism!" What else is the meaning of Senator Andrew Johnson putting up at Washington at the Imperial Hotel? The Democratic press should see to this without a moment's delay.

There is some talk of the New York car companies dropping their "punch" and spy system, and leasing each car to the conductor and driver for a fixed sum per day. But it is only talk.

Another New England bonanza. An old Colorado miner claims to have discovered a silver mine that promises as well as the Newburyport mine, not ten miles from the city of Portland, Maine.

Chicago has just discovered that a law passed in 1831 placed the legal county-seat several squares north of the present location of the criminal and county court rooms, and is greatly troubled about it.

Out of a total of 5,025 cared for last year in the four regular National Homes for disabled soldiers, sixty-nine were disabled in the Mexican war and the war of 1812, and the remainder in the war of the rebellion.

A clergyman residing at Big Flats, New York, claims to have a pure white goose, which is said to *anser* to seventy-two years of age, having been hatched in 1803. But anybody will be a big flat to believe it.

It is now intimated that Tracy's interminable opening speech in the great scandal case was the work of Sam. Wilkeson, of the *Christian Union*, and really the effort did seem to bear the stamp of a newspaper man.

What Postmaster General Jewell will do now that he begins to find mail routes from one end of the country to the other loaded down with freight of all sorts which the Congressional mind assumes to be "seeds," remains to be seed.

Massachusetts now proposes to apply the principle of "local option" to the public schools, giving to each town the right to decide whether to have such schools or to divide the school money received from the State among the citizens.

Adirondack Murray claims for some of the Adirondack peaks a greater altitude than is possessed by any other range or group of mountains east of the Mississippi, while the facts are that least four of the White Mountain group exceed the highest of them in altitude, as also do thirteen peaks of the "Black" range in North Carolina.

PERSONAL.

Only the Cincinnati *Times* could be guilty of this: "Mr. Madder and Miss Backup, married last week, in Logansport, Indiana. It seems at the wedding he got his Backup but she got Madder."

Prof. Fawcett, the blind member of Parliament, is likely to have an associate on the Cambridge faculty who is afflicted like himself. Mr. George A. Macfarren, the blind musician, has offered himself for the professorship made vacant by the death of Sir Sterndale Bennett. There are no other candidates.

It is intimated that, as the laws of New York allow a defendant in a suit to address the jury on his own behalf, and as Beecher's friends are not satisfied that his counsel, with the exception of Evarts, are a match for Tilton's, it has been decided that Beecher shall avail himself of the legal privilege, take the floor, and address the jury. Should this be correct, the speech will be one of the most memorable and interesting on record.

A sword worn by and belonging to Colonel Lewis, of Virginia, who represented Washington at the recent Centennial tea-party at the Academy of Music, in Baltimore, is one of the five presented by General Washington to his five nephews. They were given with the injunction that they should never be unsheathed in time of peace, and never unless in self-defense, or in their country's cause. This has been strictly adhered to, and the sword of Colonel Lewis cannot now be drawn, so tightly has the scabbard shrunk to it.

At Hartford, Conn., one day last week, a young lady went into a sewing machine wareroom and priced the various styles of machines. The obliging clerk—a newly-married man—gave her all the necessary information, when she asked if any deduction was made to clergymen. "Oh, yes," replied the salesman, "are you a minister's wife?" "No, sir," was the answer, "I am not." "Are you the sister of a clergyman." "Oh, no," was the answer. "Then upon what relationship do you ask for the reduction?" "Well," replied the lady, "I am not a clergyman's wife, or sister, or cousin, but I have just been engaged to a student in the theological seminary." She got the machine at a reduced price.

A New York paper relates a marvelous infantile escape which occurred in that city the other day. A woman living on the fourth floor of a tenement house suspended a market basket containing some meat from one of her back windows by a long rope. While her back was turned her son, aged three years, climbed upon a chair and began playing with the rope. Just as she discovered him he lost his balance and fell out of the window. She rushed forward with a shriek, expecting to see his lifeless body on the pavement beneath. To her wonder and delight, however, she saw him looking up and laughing at her from the bottom of the basket, into which he had fallen. The boy was probably born to be hung, and was therefore saved by the hanging basket.

THE *Financial Chronicle* contains extracts from the annual circular of Ellison & Co., which estimates the cotton requirements of Europe in 1875 at 1,265,000,000 pounds for Great Britain and 908,000,000 pounds for the Continent; total, 2,173,000,000 pounds, or 5,617,000 bales of 386½ pounds. This is an increase of only one per cent. over the actual consumption of last year. The survey of the prospects for supply, made by the same firm last year, varied only 15,000 bales from the actual arrivals, and its estimate of supply for 1875 is 2,100,320,000 pounds, of which 1,207,250,000 are exported from this country, or 2,750,000 bales of 439 pounds. This supply is three-fourths of one per cent. less than the estimate of requirements, but taking into account surplus stock held by continental spinners, only one-fifth of one per cent., showing that the last year's forecast of prices has been strictly verified by results. Messrs. Ellison & Co. conclude that the average price this year will vary little from 8d, rising above that figure if the American crop proves to be less than 4,000,000 bales, and falling below that figure if that crop materially exceeds 4,000,000 bales.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Easton is to have a pretzel factory.

A perfumery factory has been started at Warren, Pa.

The prospect for spring business in Williamsport, Pa., is said to be very encouraging.

All the factories in Bellaire, Ohio, have been running on full time during the entire season.

A hundred miners have resumed work at the old rates in the Carbondale mines, Athens county, O.

A company has been organized at Black River, O., for the manufacture of glass; capital, $50,000.

The Wooster, O., City Mill manufactures 4,500 barrels of flour every month. Thirty men are employed.

The average capacity of all the lime manufactories in Northern Ohio is about 4,500 barrels per day.

It is rumored that a tube or pipe mill is to be built in Fleetwood, Berks county, Pa., this spring, by a party from New York.

A very large vein of plumbago has been found on the farm of John Todd, in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pa.

The Pomeroy, O., coal region is doing nothing. Along the Pan Handle road, at Coshockton, three-fourths of the mines are idle.

The Benwood Furnace and the Top Mill at Martin's Ferry, O., are shut down, throwing a number of hands out of employment.

Ætna Furnace, Ironton, O., is now making ten tons of best cold blast car wheel iron on about two hundred bushels of charcoal per ton.

There have been shipped from the Ravenna, O., Diamond Glass Works, since they commenced operations, over 5,500 tons of glass.

The Napoleon, O., Agricultural Works, employing seventy-five to one hundred men, are negotiating for a removal to some more suitable point.

The Allentown *News* of the 6th says: Scarcity of coal has compelled the Millerstown Iron Company to blow out their furnace and the work will be finished to-night.

The manufacture of railway ties is being largely indulged in on the Allegheny mountains at the present time. As high as five hundred per day are received at different stations on the line of the railroad.

At Leetonia, Columbiana county, Ohio, on Thursday, the Cherry Valley Iron Company made an effort to start its rolling mill, but was prevented by the Union workmen, who persuaded the puddlers to stop.

The furnace of Messrs. Kaufman & Co., at Sheridan, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, is in active operation, with a stock of coal sufficient for two or three weeks. The new furnace will be completed and ready to go in blast early in April.

The coal miners of the Lackawanna region very sensibly refuse to join in the movement of the strikers of the Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre and Lehigh regions, realizing the foolishness of a strike which could only result in misery to their families.

The Wellsville, Ohio, *Union* says: The tin plate works have been running for several days, working into blooms a quantity of iron they had which was not of a proper quality for tin plate. There are still fair prospects for the works resuming soon the manufacture of tin plate.

The Birdsboro, Pa., *Pioneer* says: It is reported that all of Messrs. E. & G. Brooke's iron works will resume operations again next Monday, except, of course, those blast furnaces that have been "blown out" for some time past, which will surely make times more lively in this place.

Seventeen employees in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tin shop, at Altoona, were suspended on Wednesday, by reason of work in that department being very slack just at present. The men drew cuts to see who would step down and out. There were also several discharged from the wheel shop.

Mansfield, O., has discovered that it is a good point for a glass manufactory. A citizen's estimate for buildings and fixtures for the manufacture of 30,000 pounds of fine flint glass per week is $22,452, the cost of material and labor $2,025, the proceeds at lowest cost $2,400, leaving a net profit of $375, or $19,500 a year.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 5th inst. says: About twenty-one steam boilers are kept in constant use in the Chesapeake rolling mill and nail works, in the lower section of the city, and are supplied with water from the city water works. Only five or six were in use on account of the scarcity of water the last four days, throwing several hundred hands out of employment.

The following are recent incorporations in Ohio: Youngstown Printing Company, $30,000; Grain Binder Company, of Fremont, $100,000; Workingmen's Association of Bellaire, $5,000; Second National bank, of Youngstown, $200,000; Mound Building Association, of Cincinnati, $800,000; Mount Auburn Building Association, of Cincinnati, $500,000; Pacific Building Association, of Cincinnati, $850,000; Insurance Adjustment Society, of Cincinnati, $50,000.

The Lemont Furnace Company, says the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, has engaged a first-class furnace man to superintend the erection of the new furnace, and he will commence operation as soon as the weather will permit. There is a very strong probability that a new furnace will also be commenced before long at Mt. Braddock, by Beeson, Hogsett, Watt & Co. The parties interested have had the matter under discussion, and we understand it is the determination to push it to completion at an early date.

The puddlers of the Lake Erie Iron Company, of Cleveland, struck on Friday, and all the puddlers in the vicinity are now out. The occasion of the strike was the sale of ten tons of muck bar which would have been taken to an outside mill for manufacture, which the men objected to. The striker were receiving $6 per ton, the company having voluntarily increased wages to that figure. It is feared that this is the first movement in a preconcerted strike throughout the various branches of the iron trade in that section.

The quantity of pig iron sent from this region for the last week was 15,215 tons, against 26,381 tons for the corresponding week last year. The supply sent from all the regions for the last week was 194,792 tons anthracite, and 41,559 tons bituminous; for the week, 236,351 tons, against 236,948 tons for the corresponding week last year. Decrease 597 tons. The whole supply sent so far this year is 2,060,492 tons, against 2,465,601 tons to corresponding period last year; decrease 405,109 tons.—*Pottsville Mining Journal*.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: The furnace of Wright, Cook & Co., at Monocacy, this county, was compelled to suspend operations last Friday, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a supply of coal. A number of men are thrown out of employment. It is rumored in the neighborhood that the Hacker Brothers, of Philadelphia, large capitalists, who are members of the above firm, will find employment for their operatives by erecting a rolling mill to be conducted in connection with the furnace. This will be an excellent movement, and will have an important bearing upon the future of the place.

Bellaire, Ohio, has five glass factories, one of which, the Belmont Company, a small works with one furnace, started in 1865, has paid off an indebtedness of $20,000 and declared a cash dividend of thirty-nine per centum for 1874 on the capital stock, besides paying an annual dividend of five per centum during each year. The sales amounted in 1874, from the one furnace, to over $127,900. The works pay out to employees every month about $4,500, which is all expended in the town. The stock of this company is worth 625 per cent., $3,125 being now the price of $500 of the capital stock.

From the Troy *Whig* of March 2d we learn the following: Notwithstanding the paralyzing effect on our iron trade by the panic, a corporation has been organized in this city which will probably embrace larger interests than any manufacturing organization in the United States. The corporation will be called the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, and takes the place of the firm of John A. Griswold & Co., which has been dissolved. The new enterprise goes at once into full operation, and continues the business of the former firm. It also includes the Albany Iron Works lately owned by Erastus Corning & Co. Of the new corporation Erastus Corning is President, Chester Griswold Vice President, James E. Walker General Manager, and Selden E. Marvin Secretary and Treasurer.

The stagnation of trade in Wales, owing to the lock-out of laborers in the coal and iron works, seems to be much greater than any of which complaints have been made in this country. Ryland's *Trade Circular* mentions dozens of iron works in Wales where work is wholly suspended. One employed 11,000 and another 12,000 hands. The iron works have suspended operations for want of coal, not for want of orders, so that the "lock-out" of laborers in the collieries is the initial cause of the stagnation. The effects are wide-spread. The tracks of the railway companies are crowded with empty cars and trucks, and the employees of the railway companies are being discharged or employed in miscellaneous work to retain them in the service; locomotives are laid up in the sheds, and the wages of workmen depending on the custom of the iron workers and colliers are being reduced; "in Liverpool acres of ships, which in ordinary times would be sent to the South Wales ports to be loaded with coal, are said to be laid up in the docks," and the worst of it is, that there is no prospect as yet of a resumption of work.

Virginia has just passed an immigration bill, but Virginia will get no immigrants. Change your politics, pay your public debt, and then people will come to see you.

STATE NEWS.

Nearly all the sewers in Meadville are frozen up.

There were three sudden deaths from apoplexy in Lancaster county, last week.

A man in hospital at Lancaster is trying to starve himself to death. He is insane.

A man named John Watson fell from a sleigh in Adams county, a few days ago, and broke his neck.

The publishers of the Philadelphia *Herald* have a libel suit on hand. E. D. Elwart is the aggrieved party.

During the great fire at Mechanicsburg, the other day, a corpse had to be carried four squares without a coffin.

The wife of David Becktel, of Williamsburg, Blair county, committed suicide on the 5th inst., by hanging. Ill health.

Jefferson county sustained a loss of over $300,000 by fire in 1874, upon which there was an insurance paid of over $100,000.

Mr. E. Canfield, of Emporium, who was badly burned at the late fire in that borough, died on Saturday morning last.

The Philadelphia *Herald* says Colonel McClure has received two hundred applications for editorial positions on the *Times*.

There is a celestial tendency up in Bradford county that has led the people there to call one of the growing villages Pekin.

Edward Hoffman, of Delaware township, Mercer county, was killed by a falling tree on the 3d inst. His age was thirty-seven years.

Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, has gone to Florida where he will sojourn for a considerable length of time for the benefit of his health.

State Superintendent Wickersham was fifty years old on the 5th inst., and his friends at Harrisburg presented him a handsome gold watch.

Mrs. Corey, an inmate of the York county almshouse, is one hundred and three years old. She can read and thread a needle without spectacles.

A riot occurred at a dance in Landis Valley, Lancaster county, on the night of the 5th inst., during which a number of persons were seriously injured.

George Stout, an old and well known citizen of Philadelphia, and a veteran of the war of 1812, died on the 4th inst., in his eighty-fourth year. Deceased was born in Germantown.

Hon. Benjamin J. Passmore, Associate Judge of the courts of Chester county, died at his residence in West Chester, on March 4th, of heart disease, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

A project is on foot for the establishment in Philadelphia of a high-class literary and art club which shall include among its members gentlemen who are interested in belles-lettres and in the advancement of art in its various departments.

The Lancaster *Express* of the 6th inst. says: Mr. Amos Kreider, residing near Rockville, this county, died suddenly last evening, aged about seventy years. He ate a very hearty supper, after which he remarked to his wife that he believed he was going to die. Soon after he was taken ill and died in a few minutes.

The statement which appeared in the newspapers that "unless $3,500 is collected before the coming first of April, to pay the current expenses of Muhlenberg College, the institution will have to be discontinued," and concluding with the assertion that President Muhlenberg had said so, is now declared by the Allentown *Chronicle* to be incorrect and without any foundation, on the authority of Dr. Muhlenberg himself.

The Norristown *Herald* says: A fiendish outrage was committed at the residence of John Hilborn, near Limerick station, one night last week. Mr. Hilborn attended the Norristown market, and was compelled to remain away from home over night. During his absence a neighbor's son stayed with Mr. Hilborn's family. The young man did not return home at the usual time, and his parents becoming alarmed went to Mr. H.'s house to look for him. Upon entering everything was found in confusion. The stove pipe had been drawn from the pipe hole, the latter closed up, and the damper of the stove turned so as to throw the gas into the room. All of the occupants of the house were found in a state of stupification, and it required much labor to restore them. The persons engaged in the outrage also visited the barn and pitched all of the hay and straw outside of the building into the empty stables. They also did many other acts of mischief about the premises and carried away a pocketbook containing about twenty dollars.

OHIO NEWS.

Akron has a new fire-alarm telegraph.

Columbus has the largest depot in Ohio.

The peaches are all killed in Fairfield county.

Piqua ranks next to Toledo as a grain market.

Coshocton's new Court House will be finished next summer.

According to a Wauseon jury a jack has a right to bray at all hours.

Monroe county has a young lady named O'Connor weighing 425 pounds.

Ohio is said to have more idiots in her asylums than any other State in the Union.

Four men living in Morrow county lately chopped twenty-five cords of wood in eleven hours.

It is believed that the entire crop of fall barley in Butler county has been killed by the severe winter.

There have been twenty-seven deaths and eighteen serious accidents in Ohio mines the past year.

Portsmouth has subscribed $116,680 for the Michigan and Ohio Railway, which is nearly $17,000 above her quota.

Two students have been expelled and two suspended from the Ohio University at Athens, for attempting hazing of a fellow member.

The Tiffin *Star* says: "Clyde girls chew chalk and rub pickles over their faces on Saturday evening to improve their complexion on Sunday."

They have a dog in Concord, Delaware county, that chased a rabbit the other day, and not catching it, picked up a young lamb and carried it home instead.

Messrs. Pittenger & Campbell have sold their paper, the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, to the "Tuscarawas Chronicle Printing Company," which will hereafter publish it.

Like all other great men, General A. E. Burnside, Senator-elect from Rhode Island, is an Ohio man from Xenia, where he gained an honest living by being a tailor.

A new railroad is being projected up Federal creek, in Athens county, to strike the Pittsburgh coal, which is eleven feet thick in the southeast corner of Athens county.

The Zanesville *Courier* is prosperous, surely, when it can afford to put on such a handsome, bright new dress. It is an earnest worker for the success of Zanesville, and deserves the most liberal support.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company estimate their loss by the round-house disaster at Springfield at $50,000. The five engines destroyed were insured for $800 a piece in each of six companies.

Henry Kramer, an inmate of the Soldier's Home at Dayton, was found frozen stiff Monday morning. He had the reputation of drinking to excess, and undoubtedly came to his death from intoxication and exposure.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Clarion *Jacksonian* has hoisted the name of Rise-up William Allen, of Ohio, for President, and Hon. John Trunkey, of Franklin, for Governor.

At the recent municipal election in Philadelphia, the license question was voted upon in six wards, under special acts of Assembly. The following is the official return:

Wards.	For.	Against.
Thirteenth	1,593	212
Fourteenth	961	513
Fifteenth	2,273	153
Twentieth	1,274	97
Twenty-first	522	1,427
Twenty-ninth	994	83

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, speaking of the struggle for the Republican nomination for the State Treasurership, says: Several who have not heretofore been recognized as in the canvas, have put in an appearance, and the fight is getting interesting. The list of candidates comprises the names of Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Hon. John Allison, of Mercer, late of Beaver; Hon. John Thompson, of Butler; Hon. Harry White, of Indiana; Hon. John Potter, of Clearfield; E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; F. W. Mitchell, of Venango; H. Sturgeon, of Dauphin, and P. A. B. Widener, with the chances at present in favor of the first named.

General.

Pinch threatens to go over to the Democrats. Please do, Pinch.

The *Courier-Journal* thinks the "President will never leave the White House except upon a stretcher." That remark is a stretch of the imagination, if not a stretcher.

The New York *Herald* writes the obituary of the Republican party, and it confesses to a feeling of sadness as it contemplates the mortal remains of the illustrious defunct: "It has done noble deeds. It has saved the Union; destroyed secession; emancipated the slaves; lifted the Republic from the position of a group of contending, angry States into that of a proud, defiant nation, ranking with the great powers of the world. We are a nation, and this we owe to the Republican party." It seems to us that the party which deserves such an obituary is not likely to die.

PETROLEUM AND GAS.

Important Discoveries in Sciotville, Scioto County, O.

From Mr. Richard Carter, of 323 Liberty street, this city, we learn the particulars of a discovery of petroleum and petroleum gas at Sciotville, Ohio, on the grounds of the Scioto Fire Brick Company. It seems that in January, 1820, two men, John Brown, Sr., and David Jones, bought a strip of twelve acres of land on the bank of the Ohio river, near the site of the present village of Sciotville. Mr. Jones was a practical man, and it occurred to him that on this land salt water might be found. He commenced digging a well, with the appliances of that day, and after sinking it to a depth of seventy-five feet, walled it with sawed trunks of hollow sycamore, and then by the slow and laborious process of that time, he drilled to the depth of 350 feet, tubing with wood and tin tubes of about two and one half to three inches in diameter. He struck salt water, said to be so strong that a spoonful of salt would be insoluble in a pint of water, but the flow was weak and was hindered by a strong flow of petroleum and a steady press of gas. Not knowing the value of his discovery, and being financially unable to prospect further, he abandoned the well, closing the tubing with a heavy pine plug, nearly three inches in diameter. The pressure of the gas was so strong, that a half-inch hole was made through the plug, so it could be driven in, and then a smaller plug driven in that. Moving on his farm, he set to work to earn means to continue boring his well, but before he could do so he sickened and died, salt dropped down to fifteen cents per bushel, and his heirs never took up the unfinished work that he had abandoned.

The oil and gas bubbled up, but nobody knew their value, and the well attracted no attention further than that the petroleum was used by the natives to rub on their sprained, bruised or rheumatic limbs, and both petroleum and gas were fired by wondering groups of men and boys as they bubbled up on the Ohio river, which, in the years since 1820, had cut away the bank and spread its waters over the well. The uninformed wondered what manner of thing this was that ignited at the touch of a match, and was carried on by the waters, an island of flame.

But it is now to be turned to account. The land changed hands until the Scioto Fire Brick Company came into posession of it, in 1872, and the President of the company, Mr. W. Q. Adams, concluded recently to reopen the well, and did so, and when the end of the tubing was reached and the plug removed, petroleum flowed faster than a man could bail it out with a bucket, while the pressure of gas was very strong. A long iron tube was lowered and loosely inserted in the tubing, and when a match was applied at the top of the iron pipe, the gas was ignited and burned with a steady flame, while a piece of burning paper was communicated to the oil on the water, and the whole surface was soon ablaze.

With such favorable indications, the company at once set about to utilize this gas, and as the old well is only about twenty feet above low water mark, the idea of using the well was abandoned, and the company began digging a well on the bank near their lower brick yard, and have reached the rock, engaged a practical well digger, are preparing their derrick, and will begin boring as soon as the river opens, using the power from their engine in the works.

If the company find gas, as they no doubt will, it will enable them to run their entire works with gas, light the work and store, and make an immense saving in the way of fuel.

Should the old well be utilized, as it can be done, the flow of petroleum may be such as to make the village of Sciotoville one of the most important in Southern Ohio. It has extensive coal fields within twelve miles of the corporate limits; rich beds of ore as near; the best of fire clay within a stone's throw of the place, and if it has petroleum and gas hidden under its walks and avenues, the broad sweeping river on its south, and a railroad running through it, it will widen its borders, extend its domains, dot its squares with iron works, its hills with furnaces and its valleys with derricks.

The Pennsylvania Local Elections.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The result of the recent local elections in Pennsylvania indicate that the "tidal wave" is returning. Its first splash upon the shore comes with a rush and roar that reminds one of the old times of Republican victories in the Keystone State. Philadelphia was last week carried by a clean sweep, and the Republicans score to their credit a majority of 12,000 in a vote of 80,000, sixteen magistrates out of twenty-four, twenty-two Select Councilmen out of twenty-nine, fifty-five Common Councilmen out of seventy, not to mention School Directors and Assessors in the same ratio. Lancaster, which was about a tie last year, elects a Republican Mayor by 454 majority, and the Republicans carry nearly the entire Council and School Board, and this in a city which the Democrats usually carry. The old Democratic city of Reading, which gave a Democratic majority of 300 only four months ago, turns a somersault, and comes up smiling with 300 Republican majority. Harrisburg, which has been a doubtful city for a long time, and gave a Democratic majority last fall, returns a Republican majority of 550, and has broken up the whole Democratic crowd by electing seven out of nine select Councilmen, eighteen out of twenty-one Common Councilmen, six out of nine School Directors, all of the city and nearly all of the ward officers. It was a rout of the Bourbons, horse, foot, and dragoons. Allegheny, which was about equally divided last fall, elects a Republican Council, and Pittsburgh also, which gave a Democratic majority in nearly every ward in November, and changed the political complexion of the Legislature. The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL reports that the news from Newcastle, Meadville, Erie, Titusville, and Wilkesbarre, and such county seats as Allentown, Easton, Norristown, West Chester, Lebanon, Pottsville, and Tyrone, shows that the Republicans of these and other cities and towns were wide awake and successfully earnest in maintaining their local supremacy.

Now, there must be a cause for this sudden change in the State of Pennsylvania. The towns reported above are not simply Republican towns, accustomed year after year to cast Republican majorities, but some of them are Democratic strongholds and others "doubtful," and others, formerly Republican, which only four months ago gave Democratic majorities. The cause of the change can be discovered. The people of Pennsylvania, like the people of almost every other State, resolved last year that there must be a change. The Republican party had, to some extent, lost its hold upon the public by reason of the revelations made in the investigation of Credit Mobiliers, subsidies, and land-grants, and had become demoralized with Butlerism, carpet-baggery, and misrule in the Southern States. In addition to these, times were hard, trade was dull, a panic had extended over the country involving wide-spread financial disaster, manufactories were closed up or running on short time, mines were unworked, and there was a general want of confidence in every business community. The Democratic leaders took advantage of this condition of things, and promised a remedy if intrusted with power, which was to bring about good times, lighten taxes, and pure local government.

The people accepted the promised remedy for two reasons, first, that they might apply salutary discipline to the Republican party leaders and wipe out the demoralizing principles of Butlerism, and, second, because they hoped that the promises held out by the Democrats might in some degree be fulfilled. The discipline was applied very thoroughly, not only in Pennsylvania, but even in Massachusetts. The salary-grabbers were everywhere chastised; and in common councils, in school boards, in legislatures, in Congress, Republicans took back seats and "Reformers" came to the front. The reforms,' however, didn't come. The promises were not carried into effect. In Pennsylvania, the Reform Legislature has done nothing. Its session of three months has been as fruitless of good as that of the Illinois "Reform" Legislature. It has outraged the public sentiment of the State by the election of a ballot-box stuffing politician to the United States Senate. It has corrected no abuses, stopped no Treasury leaks, retrenched no expenditures, cut off no frauds, and has failed to inaugurate any reform.

The thousands of Republicans in Pennsylvania who voted the "Reform" Democratic ticket last fall are now heartily disgusted at the broken promises of the Reformers, and have returned to their "first love," and the result is, the old Bourbons are experiencing a series of reverses all over the State wherever the people can get a blow at them.

As in Pennsylvania, so in the country at large. The spectacle of their old friends coming into power again has encouraged the ex-rebels to manifest their hatred of the Union Government. The furious speech of John Young Brown was the index of what will take place at the next session of Congress when the Southern Democrats, the majority of whom were in the Confederate army or held civil offices under the Confederate government, get control of the Democratic caucus, dictate the policy of the House, and hold the power of the purse and the sword. The people of Pennsylvania have already grown disgusted with the pretenses of the Reformers, the shallowness of their promises, and their failure to correct, or even try to correct, any abuses, and, as they are the first to have the opportunity, they have improved it by electing Republicans again. The Democratic "reaction" in Pennsylvania was but short-lived. Their brief tenure of office has shown that there is no hope of reform from old Bourbons. The election in Pennsylvania is the first gun in the campaign of 1875. We are soon to hear from Connecticut and New Hampshire. It remains to be seen whether the people of those two States will not join hands with Pennsylvania in denouncing this Bourbon humbug of reform.

The New Postal Cards.

The new postal cards will be unlike those now in use. The color will be violet blue. The border and all directions as to where and how to write name and address will be dispensed with. A monogram formed of the letters "U. S." will be printed on the card in black ink. This will be on the upper left-hand corner, across which will be the words "Postal Card." The vignette—Liberty, with her luxuriant tresses hanging down her back and confined by a cap—adorns the upper right-hand corner. The new cards will be identical in size with the old ones. They will cost $1 39 a thousand to manufacture, and will be ready for delivery about the middle of April.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Thousands on the Verge of Starvation.

Letter from Bishop Vail to the Hon. F. R. Brunot.

Pressing Demands for Food and Clothing.

Arrival of the Hon. James H. Bradd and Rev. E. C. Jones—Condition of Affairs in Republic County—An Inventory of the Resources of Cortland Township, Etc.

Those of our citizens who have been aiding the suffering people of Kansas, by contributions of money, food and clothing, should not relax their efforts in that direction for a few weeks yet. The destitution is even greater than was supposed, and one reason of this is, the unusual prolongation and severity of the winter. Very few have starved to death, but thousands are on the verge of starvation; many of the women and children are suffering from sickness, brought on by inadequate supplies of food and clothing, and inability to procure medicines. In many sections, where it was hoped the people would be able to "tide over" until spring, without asking aid, the unwelcome truth has come to them that they must obtain help or starve. The terribly severe weather, and the rapidly diminishing supplies for man and beast, admonish them that thay must seek relief or suffer the greatest privations.

A SAMPLE OF THE DESTITUTION.

The Hon. James H. Bradd and the Rev. C. E. Jones are now in this city, soliciting donations in aid of the people of Republic county. In that county, sub-committees were appointed for each township, and sworn statements were made to the general committee, as to the actual condition of affairs in each township. We give below the result of the examination in Cortland township, Republic county, which is about a fair index of the condition of the whole county:

Number of inhabitants	358
Horses and mules	164
Cattle	329
Hogs	337
Bushels of wheat	2,531
Bushels of oats	949
Bushels of barley	103
Bushels of corn	7
Bushels of potatoes	10
Amount of money on hand	$158 5

The above shows a fraction of over seven bushels of wheat to each individual; but as there are 3,496 acres of improved land in the township, it only leaves a little over three-fourths of a bushel per acre. If the grain is eaten, nothing will be left for seed. There are but seventy bushels of corn in the whole township, and this is the main supply for the horses, cattle and hogs. But some have neither grain nor stock, and four-fifths of the people are destitute of clothing. It is estimated that about one-half of the residents of this county are eating their last grist. Many of the sick need medicines, and are craving delicacies which cannot be furnished them at all.

BISHOP VAIL TO HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT.

In this connection, we append the following letter from the Episcopal Bishop of Kansas to our fellow-citizen, the Hon. F. R. Brunot. It contains a reliable statement of the condition of things throughout the State:

TOPEKA, KAS., March 1, 1875.

To the Hon. F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR MR. BRUNOT—Your letter this evening received. In reference to the subject of the "Kansas Sufferers" there can hardly be any statement too strong. There has been and there is great destitution as well as suffering in both Kansas and Nebraska. Of course, my knowledge is more exact in regard to this State, where I reside, and with all parts of which I have been in active correspondence for some months past: There had been through the State—greatly reducing the supply of corn, upon which we largely rely as food for man, and wholly as food for our horses and our stock—a very serious drouth during the two last summers, followed by the grasshopper visitation, which swept off the remainder of the corn and crops. The dry weather of two summers in succession had left us *no crop*, as compared with former fertile and productive years. The farmers were relying upon the small half crop or quarter crop, with no balance on hand, either of crop or money, to get through this winter, and when the grasshoppers came *nothing was left, either of corn or money; all was gone hopelessly*. In the new counties the people looked starvation in the face literally. It was at their doors. At the same time, and from the same cause, the lack of money left them half clothed. They were in no condition to meet the winter, even if it had been a mild one. But the winter has been the most severe ever known. During the whole of the two months of January and February, there have been very few days when there has been any thawing of the ground, and, I think, not a night in which it has not frozen, while for a large part of the time the thermometer has ranged not much above zero, and very often much below. Even on this first day of March, the wind is from the northwest, the earth is covered with a heavy coating of ice and frozen sleet, and men cannot work out of doors except in very active exercise. Thus it has happened that hundreds of men, and families, who on the 1st of January, hoped to get through the winter without help, have exhausted all their recources, and are obliged to ask for or to receive relief.

At this moment there is wide-spread destitution, and thousands must be fed until the spring and early summer shall furnish work and produce also vegetables for subsistence. The East has done *nobly, most nobly*. If it had not been for the *boxes of clothing* sent, *hundreds must have been frozen to death*. As it is, thousands have suffered from the dreadful cold. If it had not been for the *supplies of food* sent from the generous East and the Pacific coast, *hundreds must have starved to death*. As it is, only a few have actually frozen or starved to death; yet a few *have* met this fate. It is a terrible calamity that has befallen us. It is folly or wickedness to deny it; yet is only a temporary affliction, and a single year of plenty will set all right. It was the *extraordinary combination* of the visit of the devouring *locusts just upon the heels of a drouth*, such agricultural communities are subject to, which made the accumulation of destitution and suffering. We have learned through the trial, lessons which will be of the greatest value to the future of this young State. I have not lost one particle of faith as to the capabilities of the State. But we shall learn to husband our resources, and be prepared for the possible disasters that may come to any agricultural country. I trust that our friends may still patiently aid us, and that we may be able, by our right improvement of their favors, to show ourselves worthy of their generous kindness.

Believe me, dear Mr. Brunot, faithfully your friend and servant in Christ.

THOMAS H. VAIL,
Bishop of Kansas.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, for the week ending March 5, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Steam Engine Valve Gears—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Filed September 15, 1874.
Wheels for Vehicles—David Grim, Pittsburgh. Filed July 6, 1871.
Harness—George W. Hoover, Kutztown. Filed January 29, 1875.
Fluid Ejectors—A. A. Atkins, St. Petersburg. Filed July 15, 1874.
Railroad Frogs—Wm. L. Lamborn, Steel Works. Filed October 30, 1874.
Mowing Machines—E. C. Dewers, Towanda. Filed February 28, 1874.
Door Springs—T. T. Ballantine, Titusville. Filed May 13, 1873.
Car Pushers—Charles Bird, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, and William H. Sullenberger, Harrisburg, assignors to themselves and C. H. Jackson, Harrisburg. Filed May 27, 1873.

RE-ISSUE.

Hot Air Furnaces—J. G. Weldon, Pittsburgh. Patent No. 119,955, dated October 17, 1870. Filed November 30, 1874.

OHIO.

Slate Frames—Nancy A. Porter, Warren. Filed January 14, 1875.
Lightning Rods—M. D. Phelps, Bristolville. Filed April 4, 1874.
Binders for Roll Couplings—James Gillespie, Cleveland; assignor to himself and Wm. Garrett, same place. Filed October 31, 1874.
Clothes Wringers—Philip N. Wolliston, Springfield; assignor of one-half his right to B. C. Converse. Filed October 31, 1874.
Knitting Machines—Edward P. Curtiss, Cleveland; assignor of one-half his right to T. C. Foot. Filed July 27, 1874.
Washing Machines—Thomas Stumm, Ada. Filed December 28, 1874.
Drags—W. Gardner, Wheelersburg, assignor to himself and L. Salladay, same place. Filed November 30, 1874.
Brooms—Geo. R. Swingle, Fredericktown. Filed January 9, 1875.
Bracket Lamps—C. V. Best, Canton. Filed November 21, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Manufacture of Nail Kegs—Samuel F. Maxwell, Clifton. Filed January 16, 1875.
Treating Oils—V. G. Bloods, Parkersburg. Filed December 28, 1874.
Cut Nail Machines—J. T. Westwood, Wheeling, assignor to himself and Caleb D. Devinney. Filed November 19, 1874.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 WYLIE STREET, PITTSBURGH,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

For Sale at Our "Farm Agency,"
75 VIRGINIA FARMS.
Some for exchange. Also, the Alex. Russell Farm, five miles of Bulger, Washington county, Pa., 181 Acres, 150 cleared and tilled, balance in No. 1 Timber; 4½ foot vein of Coal; splendid Barn, House 10 Rooms, Orchard, &c. Price, $100 per Acre, in payments.
J. H. STEVENSON & CO.,
198 Penn avenue, near St. Clair Hotel,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOTTERY.

LOOK! LOOK!
$1,200,000 IN PRIZES!
The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record, will be drawn in public in St. Louis, on March 31st, 1875.
Capital Prize, $100,000!
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!
Legalized by State Authority.
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	22,500
1 Prize of	20,000
5 Prizes of	10,000
10 Prizes of	5,000
20 Prizes of	2,500
100 Prizes of	1,000
And 11,451 other Prizes of from	$1,500 to $50.

Amounting in the Aggregate to
$1,200,000.
Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5
Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.
Address for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. O. Box 2446.

MEDICAL.

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
Girard Medical Dispensary,
No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.
"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations: cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth st., St. Louis, Mo.
MWF*

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.
MWF*

EST'D 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfactiyn.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.
The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S
New Illustrated Descriptive and Priced
SEED ANNUAL
1875
Will be MAILED FREE to all applicants.—This is one of the largest and most comprehensive Catalogues published; contains 216 pages, over 300 fine engravings, and gives full descriptions, prices, and directions for planting about 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Bedding Plants, Roses, &c., and is invaluable to Farmer, Gardener, and Florist. Address, D. M. FERRY & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, DETROIT, MICH.

Who Killed Them?
ABEL'S
Vermin Exterminator!
It has no Equal for Banishing
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
They come out of their holes to die. (It don't get hard or useless by age.) Manufactured by
CHAS. ABEL & CO,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED.
Agents in every town and county to sell
SUTOR'S PATENT AGITATING GRATE
"COMFORT."
The Greatest Invention of the Age and a Reliable Remedy for SMOKY AND DUSTY FIRE PLACES. No Fire Place should be without one. Call on or address
SUTOR & BRICE,
166 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A Liberal Discount to our Agents.
MWF*

EMPLOYMENT
FOR 7,000 MEN.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC MEN TO ACT AR AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OUR CELEBRATED FAMILY AND NEW NO. 6 AND 7 MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES. FOR PARTICULARS AND CHOICE OF TERRITORY, ADDRESS AT ONCE,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,
TThS*
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 ACRES OF LAND,
IN LOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH,
FOR SALE.
The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of JAMES N. McDONALD, deceased, will sell 12 Lots of Land, containing one Acre each, late the property of said deceased, situate about one-half mile from Dawson Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This Land is of good quality, lies well, and each acre fronting on the public road leading to Dawson Station. Terms—$100 per single acre, or $900 for the whole, payable on or before the 1st of April next. This is a rare chance for any person or persons wishing to go into the fruit or gardening business, as it is within one mile of the great Coal and Coke Region. HENRY GALLEY, Executor, P. O. address, Dawson Station, Fayette county, Pa.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.
New and Second Hand Steam Engines and Boilers on hand and for sale. New Engines from 4 to 50 horse power, made to order. Portable and Tubular Boilers a specialty. Persons wanting anything in our line would find it to their interest by calling on or addressing
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
38 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.